The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible] year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
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First insertion, each line	0	6
[illegible] insertion	0	4
[illegible] and succeeding insertions	0	3
Domestic Occurrences each	1	0

Contract rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, [illegible] Fort.

As the prepayment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, [illegible] subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at [the rate] of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying any Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL.—At 18, Pantheon Road, Madras, on the [illegible] October, Mrs. W. R. Campbell, of a daughter.

DEATH.

McGOWAN.—At Madras, on the 27th October, Charlotte [illegible], the beloved wife of Sergt. Major W. [illegible], Engineering College.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez, generally an extra steamer is despatched betwixt the Mails, thus providing a weekly communication betwixt Bombay and Kurrachee.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H.P., A. [illegible], Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under a mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	Returns
2[illegible] Dec.	28th January.
19th Feb.	13th March.
[illegible] March.	28th April.
10th May.	12th June.
[illegible] June.	28th July.
10th August.	12th Sept.
2[illegible] Sept.	28th October.
12th Nov.	12th Dec.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 140 H.P., [illegible] Commander, will be despatched as above on 10th [illegible] P.M. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

[illegible]	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Bimlipatam	4	18
[illegible]	[illegible]		Vizagapatam	4	18
[illegible]	[illegible]		Cocanada	5	19
[illegible]	[illegible]		Masulipatam	6	20
[illegible]	[illegible]		Madras	10	24
[illegible]	[illegible]		Negapatam	11	25
[illegible]	when inducement offers		Galle or Colombo	when inducement offers	
				14	28
[illegible]	10	24	Pondicherry		29
[illegible]	15	30	Cochin	16	1
[illegible]	16	1	Calicut	16	1½
[illegible]	17	2	Cannanore	17	2
[illegible]	18	3	Mangalore	18	3
[illegible]	19	5	Carwar	19	4
[illegible]	6	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will [illegible] the [illegible] Po[illegible] [illegible] will be made [illegible]

[illegible], Commander, at noon [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[BOMBAY COAST] AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

[MONTHLY] COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

[MONTHLY] COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive [and depart] on the following dates:—

[MONTHLY] DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A.M.	P.M.		Dates.	A.M.	P.M.
[illegible]	10|20|30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8|18|28	...	5
[illegible]	11|21|1	10	...	Beypore	9|19|29	9	...
[illegible]	12|22|2	...	8	Calicut	9|19|29	...	6
[illegible]	12|22|2	8	...	Tellicherry	10|20|30	8	...
[illegible]	12|22|2	...	4	Cannanore	10|20|30	...	6
[illegible]	13|23|3	...	9	Mangalore	11|21|1	...	1
[illegible]	13|23|3	...	1	Coomptah	12|22|2	10	...
[illegible]	14|24|4	11	...	Carwar	12|22|2	...	3
[illegible]	14|24|4	...	5	Goa	13|23|3	12	...
[illegible]	15|25|5	2	...	Vingorla	13|23|3	...	7
[illegible]	15|25|5	8	...	Rutnagherry	14|24|4	10	...
[illegible]	15|25|5	...	8	Apollo Bunder			
				Bombay ... Arr.	14|24|4	...	12

STEAMER FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

[STEAMER] FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 P.M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Every Tuesday and Friday, at High-Water.

[WEEKLY] STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

[WEEKLY] STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers [illegible] to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Weekdays.	A.M.	P.M.		Weekdays.	A.M.	P.M.
[illegible] Dep.	Friday	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday	12	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	7	Gogo		...	5
[illegible]		...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday	...	10

The Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
[illegible] Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of [illegible] scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the [traveller] to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Agents to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

[Rates] of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's [fees] from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; [second-class] £10; children under 10 years at *half fare*, [illegible] *reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of [not less] than three members travelling together *first-class* £13 7s per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 37, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visés for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay 37, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 7th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

FOR SURAT, GOGO, VARAVAL, MANGALORE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 6th instant at 6 P.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. MARDAR, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

CONSIGNEES of Goods per TYTHONUS, ALEXANDER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Alexander will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK of Works, for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.
29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6 good Draughtsmen and Surveyors. Salary Rupees 100 per month, with a permanent engagement for 2 or 3 years. Apply with testimonials to MR. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, No. 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 10th instant.
2nd November 1864.

NOTICE.—Applications are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the Chief Engineer in Sind. Salary Rupees 175, with Batta Rupees 105 per mensem when in the Districts.

Replies will not be sent, or testimonials returned, unless stamps are enclosed with the Applications.

Address, "The Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Sind."

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard at 2 P.M.:—
H. M.'s Steam Sloop "Zenobia." For particulars apply to the undersigned.
G. T. ROBINSON, Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 31st Aug. 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard at 2 P.M., Her Majesty's Gun Boat "CLYDE." For particulars apply to the undersigned.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, [illegible] I. N., [illegible]

[illegible] stay in [illegible]

THE [illegible] ASSOCIATION [illegible],000,000 IN 20,000 SHA[RES] [illegible] having been appointed [illegible] named Company which has [illegible] hereby give notice, that they [illegible] transact the following business:—

To re[illegible] or deposit, to advance money on the se[illegible] Houses, &c., already built or in course [illegible] the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to [illegible] for public and private Works; and on Shares, [illegible], and Securities.

Further parti[culars] may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS, AT ERSKINE MANSE, GLASGOW.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE continues to receive a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons to be educated and prepared for College, Business, Civil or Military Service by a Resident Tutor and Visiting Masters. Peculiar advantages are afforded to Orphans or Boys whose Parents are abroad. Reference kindly permitted to Major Hume Henderson, Tanna.
ERSKINE MANSE, Glasgow, Scotland.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Codar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.
London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પ્રીન્સ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Third Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on or before the 21st November 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th October 1864.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)—Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES (ONE MILLION STERLING).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000).
Head Office, Calcutta.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
William Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
Charles Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Moran & Co.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
Baboo Doorga Churn Law, of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law & Co.
Baboo Heeralaul Seal, Zemindar.
Baboo Potit Paubun Sen, Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.
Standing Counsel.—T. H. Cowie, Esq., Advocate General.
THOS. S. JONES, Agent.
Bombay, 26th October 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—With reference to a Resolution, passed at a General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 15th day of September last, that the Company shall be wound up with a view of *merging and reconstituting the same*, Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company will be held at our Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 11th November 1864, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 11th October 1864:—

1st. That the Company shall be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.

2nd. That W. Cooper, Esquire, and Hurbhum Nursey, Esquire, be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st November 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Wool Company (Limited) will be held on the 22nd day of December next, at the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving from the Directors an account of the liquidation of the Company.
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.
By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.
HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.
By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.
Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.
C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Madras, 29th September 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

[FORT] PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—No. [illegible] of quarter [illegible] payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,785 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

THE holders of those shares on which the Second and Third calls have not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the above Calls of 50 Rs. each, together with the interest accruing thereon, are not paid before the 10th November 1864 into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, they will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
21st October 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended from the 21st to the 25th instant. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 21st October 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandise shipped by Thos. Short, Junr, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., Insolvents.

THE undersigned will have unpacked during the next week several cases of Felt and Tweed Hats, Boots & Shoes, Scotch Angolas, Broad Cloths, Stationery, and Cricketing Kit, being portion of the Merchandise imported for the late Firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.

The property will be ready for inspection on MONDAY, the 7th November, in the upper floor of the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Menesse and Co., and sold by Auction on Tuesday and following days, as announced by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for Thos. Short, Junr.
Late Menesse & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Str., Fort.

"SEBASTIAN CABOT."—We have been officially informed that the statement of general average by the above vessel will be disputed in some of its items when settlement of claims come to be applied for by the insured, and that contributions assessed under that statement will probably not be refunded in full by the underwriters. We publish the information for the benefit of the concerned.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1864. Agents to Lloyd's.

SECOND PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 5TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TROVATORE"—MUSIC VERDI.

Dress Circle	Rs. 10
Stalls	8
Gallery	5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P.M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON FRIDAY NEXT,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.

Performance commences at a quarter to 9.
Dress Circle reserved for Subscribers only.
Stalls and Gallery Seats can be had on payment. Apply to Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Stalls	Rs. 8
Gallery	5

The Opera TUTTI IN MASCHERA is now in rehearsal and will shortly be before the Public.
A. CAGLI.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "
When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

CAPTAIN GILLIES, of the Ship *Morning Light*, will not be responsible for any Debt contracted by his Crew till she stays here.
Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
For the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1864. R. AHRENS, Chairman.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture. By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 30th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—
1st Class Passengers.............. £8 10s.
2nd do. do. } and Servants } .... „ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

[illegible] rates Passengers [illegible] allowed to them, free [through] Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—
1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. 50

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.
ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lottery combined.

Capital, 131,207,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the 2ND OF JANUARY, 1865, When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c. down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.

Six Shares for	£10	Thirty-four for	£50
Thirteen for	£20	Seventy for	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to
H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to; Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Tiverton*, from London.
1 Cane Body four seated Open Carriage.
2 Four Wheeled Dog Carts or Waggonettes.
ALSO,
Just landed ex "Currunjah and Hartfell."
A very handsome new English-built Phaeton with glass shutters.
Just Landed,
A very handsome English-built Mail Phaeton.
A Dito Self-driving Cab Ditto Ditto.
ALSO,
A Fresh Batch of Plated-mounted English-made Buggy and Dog Cart Harnesses, and few Pairs of Railway Rugs.
A New and Light Palanqueen Shigram with Lamps and Shaft.
New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by S. Marks.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A handsome Bay Arab Horse, for Single or Double Harness, height 14-2. Age 8.

A handsome Grey Saddle Horse, goes well in Single Harness, height 14-3. Age 6.

A handsome Iron Grey fast trotting Buggy Horse, height 14-1½. Age 7.

A handsome Saddle or Buggy Horse, lately broken in for Harness, very fast. Age 6. Height 14-1½.

For particulars apply to the undersigned. To be seen on a day's previous notice, from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Also several other Carriages awaiting clearance from the Custom House.

ALSO,

A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators.

Just received for Sale, few sets of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and several other Carriages.

Also, ex *Knight Errant*, a new and handsome English-built Park Phaeton with Lamps, Pole and Shaft by "S. Marks," the property of an Officer proceeded up-country.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 26th October 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*	
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—
For 1 month ....6 per cent.
„ 2 months..................8 „
And for other periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.
By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.
N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujarati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignmetn of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for the Gentlemen's light suit, and also selected Colours for the native gentlemen's Coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Martin, first quality, Rs. 20 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE, No. 3, Hummum Street.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

Instructions for the Sword, Carbine, Pistol, and Lance Exercise. Together with Standing Gun Drill, for the use of the Cavalry. Horse Guards, 10th June 1864.	1	0
The Rev. Alfred Hoblush and his Curacies. A memoir by author of "The Night Mail," &c.	1	8
Historic Bye-ways. 2 vols. By Sir C. P. Wraxal	15	12
Eccentric Personages. 2 vols. By W. Russell, LL. D.	15	12
Princes, Public Men, and Pretty Women: Episodes in real life. 2 vols. By Flora Dawson	15	12
Tangled Talk. An Essayist's Holiday	5	12
Reuben Medlicott, or The Coming Man. By M. W. Savage	3	12
Dalziel's Illustrated Goldsmith. Handsome Edn	8	0
Tom Brown at Oxford	4	8
The Ballad Book: a selection of the choicest English Ballads. Edited by W. Allingham	3	8
Entozoa: an introduction to the study of Helminthology, with reference, more particularly, to the Internal Parasites of Man. By T. S. Cobbold, M. D.	23	12
A walk from London to John O'Groat's, with notes by the way. By Elihu Burritt	4	8
Breakfast in Bed. By G. A. Sala	1	8
The Spectre Mother, or Love after Death. By A. Dumas	1	8
How to work with the Microscope. 3rd edn. By L. S. Beale	9	8
Fun. Vol. 6. March 19 to September 10, 1864	3	8
Trevlyn Hold, or Squire Trevlyn's Heir. By Mrs. Wood	4	8
A Mission to Gelele, King of Dahomey. With notices of the so-called "Amazons," the grand customs, the yearly customs, the human sacrifices, the present state of the slave-trade, and Negro's place in nature. 2 vols. By R. F. Burton	18	12
The Woman in White. By Wilkie Collins	2	0
The Invasion of Denmark in 1864. 2 vols. By A. Callenga, special correspondent of the *Times* at the Head Quarters of the Danish Army	15	12
A History of the world from the earliest records to the present time. Vol. I. Ancient History, from the Creation of the World to the Accession of Philip of Macedon. By P. Smith, B.A.	9	8
Greenaway's Farming in India	3	12
Chateau Frissac, or Home scenes in France. By Chroniqueur	5	12
The Competition Wallah. By G. O. Trevelian	6	12
The Art of Curing Meats, Game, and Fish, &c.	3	8
The New Mysteries of London, Ill. By Phiz	2	4
The Churchman's Family Magazine, Vol 3. January to June 1864	5	12
Ditto, Vols. 1 and 2. Each	5	
The Royal Book of Fate and Oracle of Future Events	3	12
London Society, Vol. 5. January to June 1864	7	4
The Half-penny Journal, Vol. 3. July 1863 to June 1864	3	8
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	8
Thornthwaite's Photography	0	12
Catechism of Pothography	0	12
Smith's Handybook on Public Meetings	0	12
——— on law of Master and Servant	0	12
——— of Husband and Wife	0	12
——— of Joint Stock Co's.	0	12
——— of Private Trading Partnership	0	12
——— of Bills, Cheques, &c.	0	12
——— of Banking.	0	12
——— of Bankruptcy	0	12
Bagster's Common Prayer Book	4	8
——— Church Services	7	8
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	6
Melville's Good for Nothing	4	8
Kingsley's Ravenshoe	4	8
Popular Errors Explained	2	0
The Christy Minstrels Songs, complete in 1 vol.	8	4
Rutter's Indian and China Exchange Tables, 1864	18	12
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide, 1864	0	12
Chappell's Instruction Book for the Flute	1	2
London Journal, Vols. 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39. Each	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, Vols. 26, 27, 29, 31, and 32. Each	3	0
Family Herald, Vol. 20. May 1863 to April 1864	6	12

ON HAND, FROM FORMER ARRIVALS.

Incidents in my Life. By D. D. Home	5	12
For Better for Worse. 2 vols. By E. Yates	15	12
Her Majesty's Mails. By W. Lewins	5	12
Glimpses of Real Life as seen in the theatrical world, &c.	4	4
Winifred's Wooing: a novelette. By Georgiana M. Craik	8	0
Captain Gronow's Recollections and Anecdotes &c.	4	8
Myself and my Relatives; a story of home life	3	12
Stirring times under canvas;—The Indian Mutiny. By Captain Herford, 99th L. I.	8	0
Kavanagh's Woman in France during 18th century	4	8
Mrs. Henry Wood's Verner's Pride	4	8
——— The Channings	4	8
Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers. By A. Wynter	4	8
Miss Braddon's Lady Audley's Secret	4	8
——— Aurora Floyd	4	8
——— Eleanor's Victory	4	8
——— John Marchmont's Legacy	4	8
Holme Lee's In the Silver Age. 2 vols.	9	0
Janet's Home. (New edition)	4	8
The Six Sisters of the Valleys. By Revd. W. B. Moore	3	12
Eastwards: or realities of Indian life. By C. P. A. Oman, late of Tirhoot	2	12
Essays by a Barrister	6	12
Eliot's Scenes of Clerical life, and Silas Marner	4	8
Sala's The Seven Sons of Mammon	4	8
Victor Hugo's Les Miserables (English trans.)	3	12
The Court of Peter the Great. 2 vols.	15	12
Dr. Macduff's The Prophet of Fire	1	12
Mrs. Speed's Our last years in India	6	12
Mrs. Norton's Lost and Saved	3	12
Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne; a West Indian Reminiscence	9	0
Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Revd. Edward Irving	6	12
Guizot's An Embassy to the Court of St. James's in 1840	4	8

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY. Rs. 24 per dozen.
LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to
S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received ex-*Clanranald*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

	per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhard and Fils, blue label	Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock Do. do.	„ 40
Do. Moselle Do. do.	„ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)	„ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)	„ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 28.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„ 30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„ 25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„ 24	„
Do. do. St. Estéphe (Bombay bottled)	„ 18	„

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.
PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ „ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„
Ditto in Pints	9		„
„ „ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

	per dozen.
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at Rs.	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos)	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	At various prices.
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	At various prices.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts	36
Do.	Do.	Pts.	19
Sillery Moujeaux	Ad. Collin	Qrts	32
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	17
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts	34
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	18
Champagne extra good qly.	B. & E. Perrier	Qrts	34
Clicquot	Leop. Meyer Bass	Qrts	36
Fleur de Sillery	S. Perrier Fils & Co.	Qrts	32
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts	32

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Iodocius Frères	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Do. best qlty.	A. Dreinel & Co.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts	22
Do. Hock best qlty.	Do.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts	22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts	20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts	20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts	20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts	26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts	20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Herneczart	Qrts	16
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils ainé	Qrts	35
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	36
Chateau Margaux 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Fine Claret 1858	A. Moller & Co.	Qrts	16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts	12
Beer German		Qrts	5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts, and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 37
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	„ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	„ 25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martell's	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	„ 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	„ 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 7th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basil and Black ditto, Clampt Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and Pounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Settzogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Presse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, Lee Trichinopoly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

THE ALEXANDRA OPERA BINOCULAR received by this Mail from the makers in London—is a newly improved instrument surpassing every other description of glass ever made.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOMBAY.—By the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company, Regent Street, London, just received, "The Byculla Club," "Government House," "Cotton Market," and a number of exquisitely finished views taken in the Deccan, chiefly about the Nizam's dominions,—can be had in one large Album, or separate sheets.

STEREOSCOPES.—Achromatic Binocular, and [illegible] eye-pieces of rosewood, maple wood, and Mahogany: for day or night views: stands, upon which the stereoscope rests, can be had, suitable for the table, with revolving centre, very convenient. Each Rs. 8, 10, 12, to 15; the stands Rs. 5 and 6 each.

☞ Several dozen stereoscopes to select from, all warranted perfectly true.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—Hundreds of those beautiful articles of all varieties:—double glass, transparent, plain, or colored; paper transparencies, coloured; also with gas-light effects, dissolving from day-light to night-light, with fire-works and illuminations; showing also conflagrations, comets, balloons &c. Price Rs. 5, 6, 7 to 20 per dozen, cash nett. Glass slides—(*instantaneous process*) Rs. 5 each or 50 per dozen with a grooved box included.

WORK BOXES.—For Ladies; very handsomely finished of ebony, and amboyna wood &c. The fittings and arrangement of the inside are of the most beautiful kind, the articles being all silvered and gilt, and distributed with exquisite neatness and artistic design. Rs. 75 to 120 each.

GENTLEMEN'S TOOLCHESTS.—Intended for use in repairing all kinds of delicate mechanism of metal, such as clock work, watches, surveying and scientific instruments generally—about 100 different tools such as drilling bits, screw plate, vices, files, riviting hammers, nippers, tweezers, &c. &c. A list of the tools will be forwarded upon application.

PRESENTATION CHURCH SERVICES.—Very richly bound in Azura blue, sea green, deep purple, brown; and other coloured Morocco leather; fitted in handsome locket cases to match, the text is very elaborately ornamented, each part or division of the service being headed with a photographically illuminated page of appropriate design. Each Rs. 12, 14, 17 to 20.

PURE MEERSCHAUM PIPE.—The very best Meerschaum is used in the manufacture of these pipes; they may be had of all sizes and shapes, tipped with real amber; cherry-wood elastic stems; silver mounted, and capped bowls,—all of the newest [illegible] and design. Rs. 12, 16, 20 to 50 each.

ELASTIC TOBACCO POUCHES;—Cigar Cases;—Cigar Lighters, &c.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' INSTRUMENTS.—Pocket cases containing about 14 indispensable instruments, by one of the first makers in London. Rs. 50 each.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES.—In boxes complete, specially recommended for the cure of nervous complaints.

CARD BOXES.—For gambling requisites, very elegantly fitted up, of Walnutwood, mounted with gilt plates and corners, containing four packs of De la Rue's Playing Cards, Cribbage Board, and compartments for dice with boxes, dominoes, &c. Each Rs. 40.

BILLIARD BALLS.—Usual sizes Rs. 20 per set.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior glass of substantial manufacture, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. (Three colours.) Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

SILVER KNIFE, SPOON, FORK, and PLATE (suitable for Children,) in Morocco case, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark. Rs. 70.

SILVER CUPS AND MUGS (in silver suitable for Juvenile presents), of elegant form and workmanship, bearing the Goldsmith's Hall mark, enclosed in Morocco cases, lined with Velvet. From 35 to 60—Cash.

SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON (suitable for a Christening or for Birth-day present for a child), bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark, in elegant Morocco case. From Rs. 74 the set—Cash.

GOLD TOOTH PICKS for the pocket. Rs. 15 each—Cash.

The "NEPLUS ULTRA" Pencil and Pen Case combined. An admirable article for the Waistcoat Pocket, comprising *a compass at the end, a four-inch rule in the length on one side, a thermometer in the length on the other side, a patent ever-pointed Pencil*, [illegible] *Pen-holder*. The body [illegible] Cash.

N. B.—The above can be had with two pen blades instead of the *thermometer*, at 1 and Rs. 10 only.

PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

Especial attention is invited to the SECURE IVORY HANDLE and BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be *Superior to all others*.

Sheffield Steel of which the Blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory Handles are in the most *perfect style of Manufacture*.

Table Knives	Per dozen	Rs. 22	0
Desert Knives	„	17	8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork.	Per pair	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto	„	7	0

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

The Hydrostatic Percolator extracts at once the whole of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee; hence no waste and *enormous saving*. In block tin;—copper bronze;—white metal; and Electro-Silver; all sizes.

☞ The largest stock in India.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS AND CUP COVERS OF GERMAN SILVER, richly electro-silvered, in plain Pattern, and Wreath Pattern. From Rs. 1 to 2½ each.

LETTER WEIGHER FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE.

Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.

This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining weights both *Indian and English*. It is contained in a small case, which can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket. Rs. 4 each.

THE TRAVELLER'S, THE SPORTSMAN'S, AND THE CAMP COMPANION;

consists of four parts, all of which shut up and are contained within less space than is occupied by a Pint Mug.

This ingenious and useful contrivance comprises a strong Morocco double case lined throughout, containing an Electroplated Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a closing Dinner Fork, and a closing Dessert Spoon, a Cork-screw, a small Cylinder, divided into three parts for salt, pepper and mustard. Price Rs. 20.

HAIR BRUSHES. A pair of first class Brushes for the hair; made of solid Satin wood with patent secure wire fastenings, furnished in the very best style, contained in a Portable Leather Case with a Bison-horn Patent Comb. Rs. 14 and 18 (two sizes.)

OPERA GLASSES AND BINOCULARS.—Finest Stock in Bombay:—The Queen and Alexandra Patterns may be had for Rs. 25 and 30 Rupees each, very powerful and clear; warranted genuine workmanship.

LARGE OPERA GLASS, with metal casing; the lens of extra size Morocco case, lined with Silk. Rs. 50 each.

FIELD GLASSES, extra strong, and full size, with movable shades to protect the object glasses; each glass is fitted in a strong patent leather case with long strap and buckle, to sling. Each Rs. 64.

DOUBLE GLASS INKSTANDS, a variety of useful and highly finished walnut wood stands, fitted with one and two solid glass inks, having strongly hinged glass tops. From 10 to 25 each.

IVORY AND PEARL PAPER CUTTERS. Aromatic Elastic Bands, Polishing Powder for Silver and Plated goods, Furniture Polish in bottles, Polishing Paste in tins for cleaning and brightening all kind of unlacquered brass work. Scotch Glue, Mastic and Copal Varnish for pictures and ornaments, &c., &c.

CUTLERY.—Rodger's Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large Meat Carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long Steel Sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant Candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with Extinguisher complete. Each Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades, large and small sizes, very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches; also with four-light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished, quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED ROUND SALVERS, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design.

Salver, 8 inches diameter. Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter. Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter. Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter. Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter. Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge. HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE PATTERN, a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—Wickets will be pitched at 3 P. M. TO-DAY for a Scratch Game, and sides will be chosen from the Members then on the ground.

WANTED.—An Assistant Engineer, and two or three experienced European Surveyors. Apply by letter to Mr. GEO. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect.
15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED a new Palkee in good order. A second hand one if neat and serviceable not objected to. Address "J. S.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*, Fort.
4th November 1864.

TO AMATEURS.—A stereoscopic and quarter plate Camera and Lens, with requisite plant, to be sold very cheap. Address *Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET.—At Parell, a large, airy Bungalow, from 1st January 1865. For particulars apply Mr. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE, at the Office of the undersigned.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.
Bombay, 5th November 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Houghton*, BUCKMINSTER, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off their cargo boats without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at Consignee's risk and expense. The Captain will not be responsible for Goods after they once leave the Ship's side.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents for Captain.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of BHOJKAZ DEWSEY, deceased, in our firm ceased from 2nd September last.
હીરજી ભીમશી ની કું૦
HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.

GENERAL LOAN AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

THE time for receiving applications has been extended to WEDNESDAY next, to enable persons up-country to apply.

Letters should be addressed, prepaid, to the PROMOTERS, care of the Post Office.

Numbers of applications have been refused, owing to their being sent bearing or insufficiently paid.

BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY (LIMITED).—A Special General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., when a Report of the Company's operations will be submitted and other business will be transacted.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND,—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to MESSRS. REMINGTON and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BHOWDAJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that in consequence of the resignation of J. D. Kennelly, Esquire, a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Bombay will be elected in his place at a General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 11th day of November, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th November 1864.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
ધી મરકન્ટાઇલ ક્રેડીટ એન્ડ ફીનાન્સીઅલ એસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)
CAPITAL RUPEES 10,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 400 EACH
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Promoters.
C. F. HEYCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co.)
H. RAMSDEN, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Keir and Ramsden).
C. J. MEIHEW, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
VINAYEK PANDOORUNG, Esq., Merchant.
LULLOOBHOY MASACKLALL, Esq., Shroff.
Bankers.
The Central Bank of Western India.
Solicitors.
Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES.

THE Allotments of Shares in the above Company will be issued in a day or two, when the Memorandum and Articles of Association will be at the Offices of the Solicitors for Signature.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Monday 7th.................. 4h. 54m. a.m.
Full Moon, Sunday 13th.................. 10h. 23m. p.m.
Last Quarter, Monday 21st.................. 6h. 51m. a.m.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th.................. 0h. 9m. p.m.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Bombay Harbour. Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	5	Papist conspiracy.	6 4	5 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	6	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 4	5 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon.	7	Venus sets at 7h 15m p.m.	6 5	5 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tue.	8	Mercury sets at 7h 10m.	6 5	5 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed.	9	Birth of Prince of Wales.	6 5	5 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur.	10	Jupiter rises at 6h 38m a.m.	6 6	5 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	11	St. Martin, Bp.	6 6	5 22	[illegible]	[illegible]

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with the correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Oct. 5	KURRACHEE	Oct. 28
AGRA	Oct. 26	LAHORE	Oct. 26
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 25	LONDON	Oct. 3
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 26	MAURITIUS	Sept. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Oct. 29
BANGALORE	Oct. 28	MALTA	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Oct. 29	MEERUT	Oct. 25
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Oct. 29
CEYLON	Oct. 25	PUNJAB	Oct. 26
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Oct. 8
DELHI	Oct. 29	RANGOON	Aug. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 4	SUEZ	Oct. 12
HONGKONG	Oct. 27	SINGAPORE	Oct. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

WE are glad to hear that the Government of Bombay has determined to issue a formal notification forbidding its Secretaries and other high public functionaries to take shares in the public Companies which are now so much the rage in this Presidency. The prices of the stock of these Companies rise to an enormous premium in the market before the shares are allotted; and, as their success often depends in great measure on the concessions which they can obtain from Government, it is natural that the public should look with some suspicion on the gift of shares on which the premiums are worth a lac or two of rupees to servants of the State through whose good offices those concessions can most easily be obtained. Not, of course, that anybody would believe for one moment in the possibility of "bribing" an officer of Government. The *Poona Observer*, which is ordinarily bolder and more plain-spoken than most of its contemporaries, dared to hint the other day at the "potential bribery" of the Promoters of the Bombay Reclamation Company, each of whom had in his gift shares to the value of a few hundred thousand pounds; but alarmed, apparently, at the interpretation put on his own words, he has since done penance and pronounced a formal recantation of his unpopular opinion. For our part, we should never dream of suggesting that such a thing as bribery still exists on earth. A hundred years ago, it may have been true that men, even in the English House of Commons, had their price, but all that is changed, human nature itself is changed, in our day. Now, especially in this favoured city of Bombay, the slightest actions of every man's life are guided by the highest and holiest motives of public spirit and philanthropy. It needs that a man should come to the chief city of Western India to be almost oppressed by the excessive goodness and loving-kindness of the angels in the guise of men who deign to inhabit this spot of earth. There is no Diogenes living in these days, but, if there were, he would not require to go about with his lantern looking for an honest man. Why, in Bombay we have a whole city full of honest men. There may be a cynic here and there, but his occupation is gone; for all the virtues have taken up their abode permanently amongst us, and we are the salt of the earth, without which humanity would soon lose its savour. Let any one read the proceedings of the Cyclone Relief Fund meeting on Wednesday, and say whether all the good points of human nature have ever been so prominently developed as they now are in the leading citizens of Bombay. The principal orators, whose speeches seem all to have been prepared for them by the same skilful hand which lately made a great native capitalist who is not a consummate English scholar write,—"Amongst the means of developing the resources of our country Arboriculture and Floriculture hold no insignificant place,"—took their parts in the play with the grace and gravity of carefully-tutored automatons. The Chairman represented Mercy, Mr. Sunkersett Charity, and Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy Natural Piety; while Mr. Gumpert, Dr. Birdwood, and the Rev. Mr. Gell fulfilled the duties of the chorus in the Greek drama by applauding, at proper intervals, the thrillingly humane sentiments of the several speakers. The whole performance was very interesting, as the object for which the meeting had been convened was very praiseworthy. But we must demur from the conclusion that Bombay contains a whole multitude of Good Samaritans, because a large subscription can at any time be raised here for any object that is likely to bring the subscribers to the favourable notice of Government. We do not condemn the policy of the Government in encouraging the liberality of these men, though Sir Bartle Frere perhaps, in his public speeches, somewhat overdoes the part of an enthusiastic admirer of Bombay benevolence. The Governor must know how these men make their money; nor can he be ignorant that, while the Jejeebhoys, the Cowasjee Jehanghers, and the Premchunds, amass wealth from day to day more easily than wealth was ever amassed before, and make a few lacs any morning with so little trouble that they can give a hundred thousand rupees or so to a charitable object without ever exercising in the slightest degree that spirit of self-denial which is the essence of charity, the poor grow poorer as the rich grow richer and more insolent in the Presidency which he rules, and the whole system of pandering to the wealthy natives who hope by their gifts to buy statues and titles makes the Government which has recourse to it an object of ridicule and contempt to the mass of the people. One of the speakers at the meeting on Wednesday said that while Calcutta could claim to be the Capital of the Indian Empire, Bombay had a prouder name, for she might be called the Capital of Indian Charity. Perhaps a still more appropriate designation for this most vain-glorious of cities would be the Capital of Indian Humbug.

Suiting our language to the genius of the place, we may profess our belief that it would be wholly impossible for any servant of Government in this country to do any act that was not strictly just and honourable. But at the same time the high respect in which we hold the service makes us rejoice that Government has resolved to avoid exposing its character to the stain of suspicion. Certainly, to tell Secretaries to Government that they are not to take shares, three or four months after the allotments of Back Bays have been issued, is like shutting the stable door after the steed has been stolen. But we are not disposed to mar the seemliness of this act of our Government by ungracious criticisms. No doubt, the prohibition cannot be effectual if men like to disregard it by taking shares in the names of their friends instead of in their own names. But it is much to have the custom of accepting shares which are really presents of so many thousand rupees each stigmatized as unworthy of public servants. Men will shrink from doing what is dishonourable when they have no longer an opportunity allowed them of excusing acts which they feel cannot be justified; and the mere intimation of a wish on the part of Government that the objectionable practice we have described should cease will be sufficient, we believe, to ensure its discontinuance.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the Bombay Gazette.

LONDON, 10TH OCTOBER.

Lord Dufferin is named as the probable successor of Lord Wodehouse at the India Office.

A congress of representatives of the Governments of England, France, Belgium, and Holland, assembled at Paris, has drawn up a convention relative to the sugar duties. The drawback is reduced.

The Vienna Conference has held another sitting. The Danish representatives made concessions in the boundary and financial questions, but refused the partition of public property in the Duchies. The Allies therefore have made a demand for money, which the Danish plenipotentiaries have accepted *referendum*.

Queen Christina has returned to Spain.

The Vienna papers assert as a positive fact a reduction in the Austrian army amounting in Venetia alone to 15,000 men.

The Conference at Prague with reference to the conclusion of a treaty between the Zollverein and Austria will shortly continue its deliberations, Saxony and Bavaria participating.

The Pope has ordered daily processions and prayers on account of the gravity of the situation.

The prize fight between Mace and Coburn did not come off, owing to difference about appointment of referee.

The Liberal candidate has been elected for Hastings.

The returns of the Banks of England and France for the last week are very unfavourable.

OBITUARY: General Rowe; William Tait; Commissioner Fane; Captain W. H. Graham.

LONDON, 1ST OCT.

Latest dates from New York, 5th October.

Grant has maintained the positions he had gained; but his attempts to advance further have been repulsed with heavy loss. The attempts of the Confederates to dislodge the Federals have been equally unsuccessful.

Price is threatening Rolla (Missouri).

Forrest (Confederate) has demanded the surrender of Dalton.

Sherman is at Harrisonburg, preparing for a further advance.

Mr. Fessenden has advertised a new loan of 40 million dollars.

Fair Dhollera, 15d.; improved demand.
7lb. Shirtings, 13s. 9d.; depressed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CARWAR, 2nd November.
Steamer *India*, from Calcutta, anchored.

GALLE, 3rd November, 7-45 A.M.
Steamer *Salsette*, from Bombay, anchored.

KURRACHEE, 3rd November.
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, 4th November, 9-28 A.M.
Steamer *Candia*, from Suez, anchored.

THE *Hurkaru* (October 29):—"The following was published last evening:—

"NOTIFICATION.—The Lieutenant-Governor requests the attendance of the Civil and Military Officers of the Government at Government House on Monday, the 31st instant, at 11 A. M., to meet His Excellency the Viceroy on his return to the Presidency.

"By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
"A. EDEN,
"Secretary to the Government of Bengal."

HOME LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

WHILE across the Atlantic North and South are still locked fast in internecine death-grip, or slackening only by the choking force of an impending financial crisis, which is now announced "positively for the last time" in November next, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn something of the actual state of the country as observed by a late and frequent visitor. My informant has traversed the whole theatre of war, although his more immediate connections are with the South. "He has been there and still would go," being one of the most active and successful blockade-runners. This business has for years past engaged the attention of many English firms who are becoming enormously wealthy by it. Two years ago I was informed by an eminent naval engineer that the whole of his time was occupied in designing the best form of vessel for this hazardous but lucrative business, and when we learn that a single cargo safely run will repay the first outlay on a new ship fully laden, so that if captured on a second voyage there would be the loss of cargo only, we shall cease to wonder at the fact that New Yorkers complain bitterly of the hard laws which prevent them from participating in so gloriously tempting a venture. Their patriotism, their zeal in behalf of the negro, appear somewhat similar to that of the Dutchmen who sold to Louis XIV. the powder with which he battered their fortresses; or, I fear I must add, to that of the British firms who now supply double-barrelled breech-loaders to the Maoris of New Zealand. The run is made from Nassau to either Charleston or Wilmington, and generally is completed in four days. For this each able seaman receives £25, and a similar sum for the return voyage, and as officer's pay rises in a rapidly augmenting ratio up to the captain, who nets a thousand pounds by the double voyage. It is not wonderful that he can secure first-rate crews or that my informant should, as far as his own private interests are concerned, look with sorrow to the approaching termination which he foresees. On one point, however, he seems clear, that, end when it will, it must end by the triumph of the South, whom he describes as full of hope and more and more determined to endure any amount of privation rather than yield an inch. The cargoes were formerly composed of arms; but the South is so well provided in this respect that at present medicines, clothing, and coffee (tea is not in demand) form the chief articles of import. One fact is significant of much: luxuries are entirely prohibited. The silks, *bijouterie*, and nouveautés of Lyons and Paris, the wines of Bordeaux and Champagne form no part of the high priced cargoes. These objects, once rated as the ordinary necessaries of life by the luxurious South, and which brought high profits to the Northern merchants and shippers, have been all relinquished, and, so far as appears, without regret. Men and women, who have quietly and without the *fanfaronade* which accompanied such actions in the "good old times" of the French Revolution No. 1 submitted to privation, may be safely trusted to maintain their promise to make peace on their own terms only; nor, when peace is made, need we fear that they will again become the spoilt children of prosperity which a long course of Northern subservience had made them. The day has for ever gone by, when, as a Northern visitor gleefully assured me, he could not in all Charleston get a good sheet of note-paper because accident had prevented the arrival of the bookseller's parcels from New York. On the last run to Charleston made by my informant he intrusted the conduct of the return voyage to his chief officer,—no trifling responsibility, as the outward cargo of cotton is by far the most profitable part of the venture,—and he himself in company with two friends determined to try and pass through the lines of both armies and get to New York. In their journey northward many proofs met their eyes of the wanton savagery with which the Federal troops, and particularly the brutal German mercenaries, have carried on the war. At one place they were shown the estate of a free negro, who, on his refusal to march with the invading troops, had his house burnt and all his land laid waste. At another a house and trees possessed a harmless but poetic dignity from the fact that the bricks were of English manufacture, the walnuts of English growth. Both had been spitefully destroyed. But worse, far worse, than these acts of petty malice, are the dark crimes of which the Northern troops were guilty. Horrible tales of outrage in which the negro had been with fiendish ingenuity selected as the perpetrator have from time to time reached England. Hoping to hear them disavowed my friend enquired as to their truth, and was assured that the unhappy victims of these demoniac acts were numerous and could be pointed out to him in daily society. Butler, of New Orleans infamy, is after all not the worst of Federal ruffians: he did but threaten what others have perpetrated.

Passing from this worst part of my tale, it may be more pleasing to recount the passage of the three adventurers across the debatable ground. Accompanied from the most advanced outpost of the Confederate army by a government scout they reached a cottage whose owner gave them a small bit of paper by which they could claim aid at another house farther on. Thus picking their way through a summer night they found themselves at dawn very near the Federal lines. Here by the advice of their latest host they left behind all their scanty baggage, and prepared to try their luck against a double line of detectives in the character of early-rising inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The first line gave them no trouble, simply wishing them good morning. The second party, about a mile nearer to Washington, occupied a small house near the foot of a bridge. This puzzled my friend, as his party did not know whether there was a toll on the bridge or not, and either an attempt to pass or an offer to pay might lead to their detection and arrest. Neither would it do to halt and consult [illegible] observing them closely. A happy thought occurred to one of the party, and, falling lame on the instant, he sat down and began to strip off shoe and sock while his friends watched keenly the behaviour of some other travellers who approached the bridge. The scheme was successful. There was no toll, and in a few minutes the trio walked composedly by the detectives, got into Washington, and, finding a train for the North about to start, entered the cars, and reached New York with (literally) the same amount of baggage that we are told the Cock and Fox took into Noah's ark, viz., a comb and a brush between them. At New York fresh clothes were easily procured, and, until the departure of the next boat, the travellers enjoyed the luxurious accommodation of the first hotel in New York at the charge of four and half dollars a day in paper, which they were able to pay with seven shillings English. When I congratulated my friend on the famous haul of fish which he has continued to draw out of the troubled waters, he laughed and avowed his expectation that he might make one or possibly two more runs, but that he did not believe the North would stand out beyond next November. I confess I thought his anticipations futile, when lo! the very next mail brings contradictory tidings, and all parties are now speculating upon the terms of the pacification which it seems universally decided shall be brought about under the auspices of General or [illegible] President M'Clellan. Some achieve greatness, says Malvolio, and some have greatness thrust upon them and possibly the "Young Napoleon," as his admirers called McClellan before he retreated fifteen miles for strategic reasons, may be wisely selected to carry out a policy of which retreat will necessarily form a distinguishing feature. It is, however, idle to sell the bear's skin before it is hunted; a Peace President is not yet elected, and there is much reason to doubt whether Northern pride be yet prepared for so galling a downfall as the acknowledgment of Southern independence.

29TH SEPTEMBER.

Those whose avocations lead them through the suburbs of London and observe the steady inevitable progress by which field after field becomes absorbed into the province of brick and mortar [illegible] (where [illegible] rarely if ever been close to London) or the [illegible] garden become a [illegible] of [illegible] coloured bricks, [illegible] fast disappearing [illegible] Heaven, the ground is debatable land, and like most debateable lands is occupied by somewhat doubtful characters. Mr. William Sykes and his dog may be frequently met with, and if it be near dark, you may as well not let him come too near you, while the other fellow in an ill-cut-ed gentlemanly get-up who will gladly, not obtrusively, enter into conversation with you, is equally dangerous and even more repulsive than his brother ruffian. It was not, however, of these master scoundrels that I propose to treat, but of a less objectionable tribe, not quite respectable, I fear, but, like Dryden's Phillida, "the last seduced and least deformed of hell," the bird-catchers. Among the autumnal thistles may be seen four or five small bird cages near which a close observation will disclose two oblong nets about ten feet by four, which by a simple mechanism are made to close like the leaves of a book. Attendant on these are one or two men, usually, for all classes and occupations have their peculiar physiognomy, large eyed, somewhat melancholy faced, with a hanging of the nether lip that speaks of hope deferred. I fancy the gains are very problematical, and Tenniel must have noted the expression of these men when a year or two back he pourtrayed Disraeli in the character of a bird-catcher on whose baits a winged Wiseman looked with grave doubt, while Cobden spread his wings and whisked away with a sniff of unmistakeable contempt. The occupation is obviously one not calculated to foster habits of regular industry, but the tender nature of their ware, and the delicate distinction by which superior value is determined, prevent the bird fancier from becoming brutally knavish like the dog-dealer, or magnificent in his rascality as is the horse-chaunter. His art, moreover, has its rules, and though it may be doubted whether he would be as enthusiastic as a Thuringian weaver who will travel thirty or forty miles to lay snares for one well known bird (mostly a chaffinch), yet our Londoner knows well the *habitats* of the best song birds. Even as the Roman epicure could tell at the first bite whether his host's oysters were genuine Richborough natives—how did they keep them fresh?—or vulgar Lucrines, so the bird-catcher without hesitation rejects a chaffinch whose note does not proclaim him born either in Sussex or in Barnet. Then, and then only, we learn, will he finish his song with the much coveted syllables *chuckwedda*, all other chaffinches ending with "kiss me, dear," which, despite its affectionate invitation, stands at a far lower figure in the market. But where is the market? may be fairly asked; for certainly you may visit all the bird-fanciers' shops of the West-end without finding a single chaffinch exposed for sale. He is an East-of-London bird. In those extensive regions of poverty where omnibuses rarely penetrate, cabs are unknown, and organ-grinders have without the aid of Mr. Bass's bill been eliminated by the simple process of inanition, here the chaffinch finds his patrons. Visit Club Lane, Bethnal Green, early on Sunday morning, taking heed that the casque of the policeman be not far off,

> "Oh, now his helmet head we know,
> The chimney pot is gone;"

and, among the squalid and too often ruffianly crowds which surround you, may be seen pale-eyed weavers chaffering for these birds and giving higher prices than would be deemed possible, from their appearance. The goldfinch is somewhat more aristocratic. He is known at the Pantheon Bazaar and the Crystal Palace; yet even he finds his truest appreciators, his most profoundly æsthetic judges, where does the reader suppose? in the Seven Dials. At a public house in Great St. Andrew's Street every Sunday during the London season challenge matches take place, and the fiat of the George is as irreversible as that of the Scala at Milan or the Jockey Club of London in their respective spheres. The scene at half-past one on Sunday afternoon is curious. A moderately sized room is filled with a crowd of men in variously disreputable garbs. Velveteen coats, corduroys, brilliant neck-ties, (the only change which, like Sir Balaam's pudding, solemnizes the Lord's day) a majority of caps, and of the few hatted heads is nearly all crowned with that inexplicable gear, the white hat with its crape band. For whom are these men always mourning?—none can explain that mystery. The behaviour of the company is far quieter than you might expect, and when the rival champions are produced and placed so as to hear but not see each other, a tolerably strict silence prevails. Time is called, and the birds rarely keep the company waiting, but are as ready to sing and reply as Virgil's Arcadians. Two judges sit, chalk in hand, and note down in rapid hieroglyphics the number and quality of each bird's songs. The fantastic phraseology by which these songs are designated I shall not endeavour phonetically, the rather that to my unpractised ear the differences are not very discernible. But that there are most delicate distinctions, honestly recognized by the company, is undoubted; and at the conclusion of a quarter of an hour, the contest ceases, the stakes, varying from ten shillings to two or three pounds, are handed to the winner, and the victor bird departs in glory to his owner's house, possibly a small tradesman of the neighbourhood, possibly a fashionable young man, descendant of Admirals and relative of Prime Ministers. A champion goldfinch, we learn, is worth from three to five pounds, and thus our shabby friend of the clapnets and thistle-field rises in some degree to the dignity of a speculator, and one who, like Dogberry, hath had losses, though I cannot complete the quotation by avouching that he has every thing, or any thing, "handsome about him."

London is still at its emptiest, and the Prince and Princess, having once shuffled off the coil in which they were kept by pertinacious admirers, seem in no hurry to return. Possibly they are wistfully pondering at which port they may, like blockade-runners, effect a landing unobserved of keen-eyed Mayors or wakeful Provosts. The departure of the Royal pair from Dundee was a most amusing struggle between loyalty and modesty says the Optimist, snobbery and pride growls Croaker. The prince seemed to be chanting the old ballad,

> "Come open the West Port and let me gae free,
> For I daur na stay langer in Bonnie Dundee,"

whilst Provosts and Bailies, to the air "Fly not yet, 'tis just the hour," insisted on a Royal progress through the streets of the loyal burgh. Doubtless reminiscences of their arrival in London rendered this prospect somewhat terrible in the eyes of the travellers, but to the credit of the North be it said the inhabitants without any police were able to keep better order than the Mayor of London could do with all his Municipal and Military forces.

In the month of May 1862, I found myself at a public breakfast among unknown neighbours, and started as a subject of conversation Captain Fowke's international exhibition building, then exposed to the full fire of raillery from all parties. My neighbour listened quietly and uttered but one sentence in reply, "Uncommon bad bricks!" This condemnation, if generally true, could not apply to the two arches which have so long stood among the ruins of that unlucky building, for so solid was their construction that it was found needful this day to use gunpowder for their removal. The operation was perfectly successful, fifteen pounds of powder being lodged under the [illegible] of the arch, and so soon upon its ignition by the electric wire not a sound was heard, but the mass of brickwork rose about six inches in the air, broke into several pieces, and rushed down in dusty ruin. A photographer was even able to secure a representation of the fracture by the instantaneous process; and the most complimentary testimony to the skill of the very youthful operator was to be found in the disappointment of the spectators at the extreme quiet of the transaction.

A late number of the *Saturday Review* contains a ludicrous account of the "Malapropisms" of a certain official of the British Museum, who had nevertheless obtained a certificate of proficiency in foreign languages from the Civil Service Commissioners. It must be obvious to any one that this case, outrageous as it is, offers no argument against the principle of competition, but only suffices to convict of negligence the examiners by whom such a candidate was passed. A specimen of the non-competition system may not unfitly take place beside it. In another London Museum the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of seals and medals has been entrusted, not to any of the Museum officials, but to a dealer in *virtu*, antiquary, and F. S. A. This gentleman had got hold of a medal supposed by him to be that of a Pope, on which was the inscription (scriptural) "Super aspidem et basiliscum ambulavit," he walked upon the asp and the basilisk. This the learned man proposed to translate by "he walked in the apse of the basilica," and but for the interference of a meddling official this choice specimen of Latinity would have gone forth as an authenticated translation.

3RD OCTOBER.

In a late communication I gave the opinions of an eye-witness as to the comparative chances of North and South in the American contest, a struggle which has shown in its long agony more of the ugly realities of war and less of the pure metal which that fiercely-heated crucible usually contains than any war on record. My informant's hopeful views of Southern endurance could not have been prompted by personal interest, as his own gains were wholly dependent on the continuance of hostilities, and therefore, might seemingly be safely trusted. It must, however, be admitted that events have since considerably modified these prospects. The one great difficulty of the South has always been the impossibility of recruiting their ranks. The negro is content in bondage, and in many cases [illegible] heartily the officious friend who would thrust upon him the burden of liberty. But he is not, and Heaven forbid he should be, so enamoured of servitude as to risk his life in its defence; nor can any nation expect men to stand by them shoulder to shoulder under fire to-day, and resume the cotton hoe and gang-labour to-morrow. If the Southerner arms the negro, by that very act he frees him. This he will not do even for the sake of separation from the hated Yankee, and consequently the life-blood of Virginia, Carolina, and all the Confederate States has to be expended in exchange for the hitherto unfailing torrent of mercenary blood which the Federals have poured forth with reckless hand. Indeed some two years back a party in the North avowed openly that they were sure of victory, inasmuch as they could afford to kill off every man of the South by a sufficient expenditure of human life, an expense which they could afford, and from which it may be feared they will not be deterred by any qualms of conscience. Signs are not wanting that this cold-blooded arithmetic is beginning to tell, and the losses at Mobile, Atlanta, and the Shenandoah valley seem to indicate the increasing weakness of the Southern ranks, and give great hopes to the *shoddy* aristocrats of the North that they may re-elect Lincoln. If so, the chances of peace are indeed remote, for none can imagine that military domination, even if it can be temporarily enforced, can be a permanent possibility. The descendants of men who rather than endure the glorious despotism of Cromwell stooped to restore a puppet monarch to a mock throne will hardly endure the sway of Mr. Lincoln's Major Generals' animated logs,

> "With heavy malice swaying to and fro
> And crushing nations with a stupid blow."

On Saturday morning the whole country for ten or more miles on every side of London was startled by a violent shock which made windows rattle, curtains wave, and small articles fly wildly about the room. Slight earthquakes have, it must be remembered, been unpleasantly frequent lately, and although hitherto they have produced no worse effect than that of causing a mythic old lady to request the aid of an ideal policeman—she appears in the next day's papers as inevitably as the Derby dog—yet none can wish our experience to be enlarged, and it was not wonderful that serious anxiety was visible on many a face that morning. The shock, however, fearful as it was, was simply that of two powder magazines at Erith which exploded from some cause at present unknown, and probably destined never to be known. Those who at a distance of twenty miles felt the violence of the blow will not wonder that in the immediate neighbourhood the destruction was immense, many houses being blown down, and sixty yards of the river embankment entirely obliterated. But for the happy fact of its being low water an extensive inundation would have been added to the list of horrors, but the active exertions of the Royal Engineers had repaired the breach before the return of the flood-tide. Carlyle in his French Revolution remarks upon the wonders of a great city, and how little the inhabitants of one portion know of what is doing in the next; and assuredly the engineers, who that day were quietly and skilfully destroying for the gratification of a large assemblage the last remaining arch of the Exhibition building, little knew how hard and well their comrades were struggling among the marshes of Erith. Nor even then was the danger past. Yesterday brought a spring-tide, and a heavy equinoctial gale from the east sent up such a body of water that 500 Sappers were hastily despatched to strengthen the dyke against the afternoon flood. All is now comparatively quiet, but it will be long before the whole amount of mischief done to the foundations of newly-built houses is ascertained.

It has been well remarked that there are several warriors to whom the world has justly accorded the title of great Generals, although they have generally been defeated in great actions. William of Nassau is a conspicuous instance, and many more might be cited. This doctrine will certainly apply equally well in literature as in war. There is none will confound popularity with merit: Crashaw was far more widely read than Milton, and now-a-days, making all needful deductions for new title-pages to old remainders, and other *arcana* of the bibliopolic craft, still, far above the range of Tennyson or Browning, soars in a publisher's empyrean the immortal Tupper. An aged author has just gone from among us whose fame strikingly illustrates these remarks. Walter Savage Landor has been acknowledged during his life as one of the most refined and classic of English writers, yet it may be doubted if ever a man with so unquestioned a reputation was so little read. This has been due partly to the controversial character of his writings and the acrid temper which generally pervaded them, partly to the fact that even in his imaginary conversations, brilliant as was the diction, admirable the personation of character, the author was too clearly visible behind the actor's disguise. Indeed it is clear that he did not care to conceal himself, and his table of contents reads somewhat like the play bill of a versatile actor in a monopolylogue. Pericles, Mr. Landor; Porson, Mr. Landor; Cardinal Gonsalvo, Mr. Landor; and so on; while if the reader do not refuse, (as he probably will not) to attach to each line the rapidly augmenting notes of admiration—admiration will in this case scarcely be a convertible term for pleasure. Among one particular school of American authors and literati, the Emersonians, Landor was greatly reverenced; and so demonstrative was their worship that the old man was obliged, or chose to think himself obliged, to announce to them that a fine view of Bath could be obtained from *the outside of his hall door*. When, however, an "Open Sesame" was duly pronounced, and the door unclosed, the host was hospitable and agreeable. I remember his once remarking on the question of the respective merits of Pompey and Cæsar: "Much has been said on this matter, "but the world in general appears to me to "have made up its mind; for I observe they "always call the big dogs Cæsar, and the little "dogs Pompey." Those who wish to form an idea of Landor's prose should read his parallel between Cromwell and Napoleon, while dramatic genius will hardly be denied to one who, at an age when most authors are wisely content to rest on their already acquired reputation, took up the story of Anthony and Cleopatra, and handled it with a vigour that extorted applause even from reverential students of Shakspeare.

BOMBAY.

MR. TREVOR, the second Assistant Collector of Kaira, left that station to take charge of his new appointment at Nuriad.

THE *Victoria Cross*, Captain Leisk, hence to Liverpool passed St. Helena Sept. 7, having made the passage from Bombay in 39 days.

WE hear that several new Companies are about to be started at Ahmedabad. The madness of opening new Companies is spreading day by day.

THE son of the Raja of Drangdara visited the Bombay Secretariat on Thursday last in company with Mr. Venayekrao Wassoodewjee, Oriental Translator to Government.

WE understand [illegible] will be made in the High Court after the vacation against the decision of Mr. Justice Hore in case of "Rogers & Co. *vs.* Nowrojee Byramjee." The Judgment it must be recollected was delivered on Thursday last in favour of the plaintiffs.

THE C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Indore*, Captain J. S. Gaine, which leaves this port this day for China, carries 962½ chests Malwa opium, and the following passenger:—

For Singapore.—Mr. Nowrojee.

PASSENGERS arrived by the B. C. and R. S. N. Co's Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from the Malabar Coast:—

Mr. Dunbar; Major and Mrs. Dowker; Miss Baker; Mr. Stokes; Mr. Daniell; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Cooper; Mr. Andree; Mr. Anderson; Mr. Coleman; Mr. Bickerdike; Mr. Pritchard; Rev. Mr. Beynon; Mr. Veary; Capt. Pierce; Lieut. Dalmahoy and Mr. Gay.

IT is stated that the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued instructions to the District Judges as to the sort of dress to be put on by the native judicial officers when they appear in Courts.

IT will be seen from our advertising columns that the time for receiving applications for shares in the "General Loan and Financial Association" has been extended to Wednesday next, to enable persons up country to apply; and that many applications have been refused owing to the postage insufficiently paid.

WE have been requested to state that a new Financial Association is to be started under the style of "The Mofussil Financial Association (Limited)" by several highly respectable European and Native merchants of this city. Applications for shares for the same will be received at the offices of Messr. Sassoon Moses, Esq., and Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

A LECTURE on the Parsee Religion was delivered on Thursday evening last by Dustoor Jamsetjee Muncherjee. Several respectable Parsee gentlemen were present on the occasion, among whom we noticed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee, [illegible] Pestonjee Berajee, and others.

WE understand that claims for compensation in consequence of goods [illegible] lost or damaged in course of transit by the G. I. P. Railway are coming in pretty thick. The claims of [illegible] sixteen different persons, for sums varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 37,000, and aggregating in the whole Rs. 1,09,262, have been adjusted and sanctioned by Government. Other claims to the amount of between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 are still in course of adjustment. These with other claims still to come will make another hole in the revenue account.

BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.—We have reason to believe that the report on the state of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which was submitted a few days ago by one of the officers connected with the Consulting Engineer's Department, is not considered altogether satisfactory, and that the same officer has been ordered to inspect the line again and to furnish a further report as to whether it is in a condition to be opened to the public. We again repeat that there is still reason to believe that the line will not be open at least before the end of the year.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of Thursday last an accident occurred to the down goods train between Coorla and Tannah: providentially no serious consequences resulted. From what we learn it seems the regulator valve became disconnected and was lost, consequently the driver was left nearly powerless in his command over the engine; by, however, letting off steam and applying the brake he succeeded in coming to a stand a little short of Tannah. The Station Master of that place immediately sent signallers down the line for two miles in order to stop any trains which might approach. They were just in time, for a few minutes after, the 12 o'clock passenger train came along and was stopped, with the assistance of its engine the goods train was shunted into a siding. Had not the above precautions been taken by the Station Master the consequences to those in the passengers' train might have been fearful, as it was a short delay only occurred.

THE WATER FAMINE.—The public of Bombay were rather startled the other day at seeing a resolution by the Municipal Commissioners ordering the roads to be watered with seawater and threatening divers penalties upon any who should be caught wasting the water of Vehar, on the plea that a water famine was expected. They were apparently led to the issue of this order from a report made by the Hydraulic Engineer now in charge of the Vehar Water Works, who, because the water is now four feet lower than it was last year, without making "pucka" calculation, alarms the M. C.'s, who proceed to tickle out an alarm to the public by announcing a scarcity of water,—one of the most unpleasant announcements that could be made. Does the "Hydraulic" know the area of the Vehar Lake, its depth, its annual evaporation? Can he tell what amount of water was delivered into Bombay last year? What was the height of the water last [illegible] 12 months, the height [illegible] and the height [illegible]. Is he acquainted with the amount of water [illegible] the Lake [illegible] and has he calculated the amount it is possible to pass through a 32-inch pipe with a 12 mile lead, allowing for friction, &c.? Were all these known to him before he sent in his report? or was the report sent in for the sake of a sensation? Did the present Vehar Water Works Superintendent ever hear that the late Mr. Rowlands had repeatedly stated that it would occupy over a year's continuous flow to empty the Lake as it stands, supposing the pipe at Vehar to be left open without check for that period?

RENDER TO ALL THEIR DUE.—A few days since our contemporary published a new proposal for watering the roads as introduced by Messrs. Kennelly and Hewlett. The method may have been witnessed by those gentlemen in other countries, but they can lay no claim to its introduction here. From the tenor of the minute by Mr. Kennelly, and the letter from Dr. Hewlett, we were led to infer such was the case; but the following letter to the Surveyor to the Municipality from Mr. C. White, Assistant Surveyor, will show that the credit of the proposed introduction is due to the last-named gentleman:—

TO THE SURVEYOR TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, Bombay.

SIR,—I would beg to suggest the advisability of having hydrants fixed at short intervals on all our main roads for the purpose of watering them, as well as at the entrance of every gully in the native part of the town for flushing and cleaning them and watering the roads likewise. If we have these hydrants on the roads as indicated, the watering of them will be greatly facilitated by means of hoses with rose nozzles. This year the roads on the Esplanade and in the Fort will give a great deal of trouble in watering them in consequence of their great width and extent, and we shall not have a sufficient number of water carts to spare for that purpose, as we scarcely possess even a sufficient number to meet the ordinary exigencies of our old works.

By having water near at hand, and readily available to flush and cleanse the gutters daily, the present unhealthiness of Bombay will, in a great measure, be removed, as there is no doubt that such is greatly aggravated by the filthy state of the gutters which are now so difficult to keep clean; but by the means which I have suggested, the extra water flowing into the drains from the gutters will not only flush them, but likewise be available in case of fire.

The probable expense in fitting hydrants will easily be recovered by the saving which would be effected in doing away with the watering carts and bullocks now in use.

The introduction of this method of watering the roads possesses so many advantages over the present one, that if it is not deemed advisable to introduce it all at once into Bombay, I would beg that an experiment be made of its efficacy and economy by having the Esplanade road watered, and the filthy Camatteepoora district flushed and cleansed by that means.—I am, &c.

C. WHITE, Assistant Surveyor.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions to the Cyclone Relief Fund received to-day.

Through the Bank of Bombay.

	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	2,500	
G. S. King & Co.	500	
A. S. Lawson, Esq.	500	
George Scott, Esq., C. S.	200	
Rustomjee Framjee Mehta, Esq.	100	
Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.	100	
Dr. J. M. Hyslop	50	
Dr. G. R. Ballingall	50	
Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy & Sons	50	
H. W. Hamilton, Esq.	50	
Carsondass Moolice, Esq.	25	
		4,125
Bomanjee Muncherjee, Esq.	20	
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	1,000	
A. H. Fitschke & Co.	1,000	
Dr. H. C. Bosse	1,000	
E. Heycock Esq.	500	
Hurjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Esq.	100	
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	500	
N. W. Oliver, Esq.	300	
Dr. N. W. Ward	50	
Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited	1,000	
Vurjeevondass & Nurrotumdass Madowdass, Esq.	1,000	
W. S[illegible], Esq., Revenue Survey	48 12	
Vishwanath Narrayen Mundlick, Esq.	25	
Captain H. Van Heythuysen	20	
Dr. Narrayen Dajee	100	
		10,788 12
Amount already advertised		16,850 0

Grand Total Rs...27,638 12
REMINGTON & Co.,
Treasurers Cyclone Relief Fund.
Bombay, 4th November 1864.

PUBLIC MEETING IN AID OF THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Bombay convened in pursuance a very numerously signed requisition addressed to the Sheriff for the purpose of devising means for alleviating the distress of the numerous sufferers by the late Hurricane in Calcutta and Lower Bengal, was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The attendance at the meeting was not very numerous but what was wanting in that respect was amply made up by the enthusiasm and earnestness of those who were present. Amongst many other gentlemen we observed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, and the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. The Revs. W[illegible] J. F. Spring, Dr. Wilson, [illegible] Stothert, Du P[illegible] [illegible] D. J. [illegible] E. Hey[illegible] A. J. H[illegible] R. McK[illegible] Messrs. Curs[illegible] Jamsetjee Jeje[illegible] Framjee Nusserw[illegible] Shroff Dhunjeebho[illegible] Dady, Dadabhoy Nus[illegible] Cursetjee Dady, Mungu[illegible] Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Ve[illegible] gonnathjee, Venayeck Wasudew, Dos[illegible] Manockjee Cama, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee Newrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Kursondas Madhowdas, Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, N. M. Wadia, Babajee Kassinath, Eduljee Bomonjee Maurice, Dadoba Pandurung, Dadabhoy Byramjee Banajee, Jejeebhoy Jehangir Homonjee Jejeebhoy, Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Bhawoo Dajee, Narayen Dajee, Atmaram Pandurung, Eduljee Rustomjee, Rao Sheb Wishwanath Narayen Mandlick, Rao Saheb Ramchunder Balcristnajee, and a large number of other European and native gentlemen.

Shortly after the appointed hour the Sheriff, Dr. Birdwood, opened the meeting by reading the requisition which had been presented to him calling upon him to convene the meeting. Having done so he called upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to take the chair.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY having taken the chair, spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, in the discharge of the very important duty you have assigned to me, I would first beg to assure you that I most deeply feel and I am sure all my countrymen must deeply feel, the honour you have conferred on me and upon them, by placing me in the chair this day. It cannot but be regarded as a remarkable incident that on an occasion when the inhabitants of Bombay, European and Native, have met for the furtherance of a great public object, in their common Hall, they should nominate a native gentleman to preside over their deliberations. I think it will be regarded as an indication of the excellent feeling which exists between the European and native communities in this Presidency, and of the confidence which our Government has in its native subjects, that the humble individual who now presents himself to you should have had the distinguished honour conferred upon him, of presiding over such a Meeting as now throngs this Hall (Cheers.) It is gentlemen, a solemn event, which has summoned us together this day, one of the noblest cities in the world has been laid desolate, thousands have in an hour been reduced to utter penury. Cold indeed must be that heart which was not profoundly touched by the thrilling incidents of that awful tempest. I have often read of, and many whom I now address, have seen that stately city, the Queen of the East, the City of Palaces, rich with so many glorious memories, beautiful with its white mansions and temples and long drawn avenues; its bazaars in which for many a mile were stored the delicate fabrics of Dacca and Cashmere, and the rich products of the Gangetic region. There is desolation now in the magnificent city of which we were all so proud, and the ten thousand masts which bristled on her noble river have been laid low. The energy of the British Government and of the mercantile and trading classes in Calcutta will soon restore the material grandeur of the Indian metropolis, but it is our solemn duty not merely to mourn for the plumage, but to think of the stricken bird, to do our part in relieving that cruel want which if not relieved may be the parent of disease and death. Let us do our duty. I especially address the native community, let us show that we have for ever cast in our lot with the great British Government, (Cheers) that we will stand by that Government with our fortunes as we would, if need be with our lives, (Loud Cheers) let us join with Calcutta in healing the wounds of those, who have lost house and home, by the dire calamity which it has pleased God to inflict upon her. I have received His Excellency the Governor's assurances of his sorrow at not being present and all of you who know the Governor will feel that his sorrow is sincere. It is hardly becoming in me but it is right that I should notice how gladly the first instalment of relief from hence was received. I notice it that you may see how necessary a further supply must be. I fear that no amount of money, however, that we can send them will humanly speaking be enough to do all that can be done to save life. The loss of life has already been great the latest accounts say that from ten to ninety per cent. of the inhabitants within six or ten miles in breadth for about sixty or seventy miles in length on both banks of the river have perished, but starvation and sickness still stare the survivors in the face, for all the local stores of grain and most of the local supply of water has been destroyed. Money cannot restore to life those who have perished, but money is wanted. First, to supply water. This as I have said has been destroyed by mixture with the sea, but pure water is procurable at a distance and must be brought in boats from many miles off. Money can procure this, but it will be required until the rain falls, if pure water is not furnished to them disease in dysentery and other bowel complaints will carry off at once those now weakened by the brackish water their only supply. Money will produce grain and food. This will of course in process of time be brought from a distance, but it will be much dearer than at ordinary times and we must therefore aid them in procuring it. Next to food, clothing, and houses, are most needed a rupee or two for the former, and five or six rupees for the latter will save many lives and now the season is fast approaching when fogs and cold nights, and after that cold days also will cut off thousands of the homeless and [illegible] poor. Let us then who have been spared this calamity try our utmost to succour those in need. It is hardly necessary for us to consider how the relief can be conveyed. We may safely leave it to the Cyclone Committee who have organised an excellent system of relief by sending steamers and boats with provisions, money and [illegible]. The local officials, the few Zemindars and Sunderbund grantees who belonged to the afflicted districts, and the Missionary Agents seem all exerting themselves, and the Committee will, we may be sure make good use of all the funds we can send them. Gentlemen, it is not only our duty to send help to the sufferers in Bengal, but they have a right to expect it from us. During the last twelve months nearly a crore of rupees in grain and food has been sent to us from Bengal to relieve our wants, and though this you may say was sent in the way of trade yet it shows that we are dependent on Bengal, as one limb of a body is dependent upon another; and if while we are suffering we go to them for help, are we not bound when they are in greater need to give our help to them. Our case was one of suffering only, their's is a case of life and death. We had time to wait and watch the market. Every hundred rupees now withheld for one week is at the risk of many lives. Let all honour then be given to those who came forward with their liberal subscriptions as soon as the calamity was known in Poona and to Mr. Gumpert, whose promptitude sent the relief for the lives thereby saved. (Loud Cheers). He deserves our thanks for his active, judicious and ready action. I must not conclude without notice of Mr. Walter Brett's conduct at Calcutta which appears to me to deserve special mention. He doubtless only spoke the feeling which was in every one's heart, but when all are struck dumb by calamity, the man who first speaks deserves the gratitude of those who are saved. (Cheers). I will now, Gentlemen, will your permission call upon the several Gentlemen to move the Resolutions with which they are charged, and beg you all to remember, that it is not only large sums that are required but also speedy relief and that a small sum now given is of more value than a large sum at a later date. (Loud cheers).

THE Chairman then called upon the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to propose the first Resolution.

THE Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY said,—In proposing this resolution, I have but one word to say. We are all one in the sight of God and bearing this in mind when we assist each other we indirectly serve ourselves. Let us not for one moment suppose that when we have once put down our names in the subscription list we have all done our duty in the matter. We must be careful to inform ourselves of the full extent of this calamity and of the want and suffering which it has caused, and if need be repeat our subscriptions, so that our aid may bear some proportion to the magnitude of the demand, and I hope that on this occasion the effort will be general. Let not those who in God's providence are not in the possession of great wealth hold back from any feeling that their subscription may contrast unfavorably with others. Let us all do our duty and duty does not require any one to do more than he is able to do. The consciousness of having done our duty will bring its own reward. Let it be seen that the sympathy which this resolution expresses is general, earnest, and practical. The Hon'ble gentleman concluded by moving the following Resolution:—"That the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay in public meeting assembled desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with the numerous sufferers in Calcutta and the adjacent districts, from the ruinous effects of the Cyclone which recently passed over, and devastated so many parts of the country, in the province of Lower Bengal."

The Rev. Dr. WILSON, in seconding the first resolution said, it was with much propriety that Sir Jamsetjee had been called to occupy the chair on this occasion, and that not merely because of the influential position which he held in Bombay society, but because of the promptitude and liberality with which he and the members of his family and other native gentlemen had acted in the claimant circumstances of the case which had brought so many together on this occasion. The very electrical spark which conveyed to Bombay the tidings of the calamity which had occurred at Calcutta had ignited the flame of charity in their hearts which had already urged them to noble deeds, and which still burning within them was destined yet to accomplish greater things. The offerings which had already been here placed on the altar of humanity were indeed most exemplary; and they were the more to be admired that they had been entirely spontaneous. The parties who had done so much credit to themselves, and had extended such substantial relief to the sufferers in Lower Bengal, had acted in the spirit of a very old and excellent Indian proverb known to many here "*dharmasya tvaritā gatih*" (the course of charity ought to be speedy) which exactly corresponds with our western adage, "*bis dat qui cito dat*" (he gives twice who gives quickly). If the examples which have already been shown in response to the providential call addressed to the public be generally imitated according to the proportionate ability of individuals, the object of this meeting will be accomplished. There are certainly urgent reasons for making all possible exertion to mitigate the distress and suffering of which they had heard. The storm which in the providence of that God, who maketh the clouds his chariot and who rideth on the wings of the wind, had swept over Calcutta had been one of the most destructive of property and life which had occurred in this tropical region of the world. Of its consequences it was unnecessary to speak after what had been so appropriately stated by the chairman. Calcutta at present had certainly great claims on the charity of other parts of India. Bombay, in particular, was called to do its best in its behalf, on the grounds of both fraternal relationship and patriotism. They are both great cities, substantially the growth of British enterprise acting on Indian capacity and confidence, one of them Calcutta, having risen from an almost indiscernible village, and the other from an inconsiderable township, to their present gigantic dimensions within [illegible]. Both of them have elements of [illegible] ever recognized, Calcutta [illegible] natural outlet of the agri[illegible] country [illegible] the Island [illegible] and Northern India [illegible] (African Arabian and Persian [illegible]) [illegible] hundred times better than that of the ancient Queen of the Mediterranean sea. Both cities, as important emporia were mutually auxiliaries to one another in commercial business. The rivalry which existed between them, and which now and then appeared in playful articles in the newspapers, was of a friendly character, an ingenious provocation of one another to zeal and good works. The proposal even which was sometimes made to transfer the Governor-General and his Council from Calcutta to Bombay ought if carried into effect neither to depress the one city nor elate the other. The real importance of our principal cities is quite independent of the movements of this happy ruling camera. All that we say for Bombay in connexion with them is, that if the Governor-General and his council be attracted hither by its proximity to Europe, its refreshing and health-bringing sea-breezes, and its nearness to the cool mountain retreats of Mahableshwar, Matheran, and Poona, we shall give them a cordial welcome, quite independent of our gain or Calcutta's loss. Bombay has much to learn and to get from Calcutta; and Calcutta has something to learn and to get from Bombay. As Bombay is now admitted to be the commercial capital of India it bids fair to be the capital of India's charity. It is hoped that at present it will so deport itself as to be worthy of the designation, more particularly when it is remembered that all classes of the community, at Calcutta including those usually able to help their neighbours are sufferers, and losers by the Cyclone. That the parties present on this occasion would do their duty there can be little doubt. A practical hint, however, might be given to them. Let them, through the native press and other appliances, direct the attention of the natives unacquainted with English to what it is resolved to do this day; and the happiest effects may follow. This matter may be safely committed to Dr. Bhau Daji, Mr. Premchund Roychund and others whose tact and zeal have been so well tested on other occasions, and whose presence here is a pledge that they will not be deaf to this moving call of distress from the Banks of the Ganges.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Hon'ble JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT in moving the adoption of the second resolution said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Before I move the resolution which has been put into my hands, permit me to say a few words. The occasion which has brought us here together to-day, is one of a most distressing nature, and has our deepest sympathy, our best energies must now be put forth to alleviate, as far as lies in our power, the sufferings caused by the recent Cyclone at Calcutta. This visitation cannot be viewed otherwise than as a national calamity. It must be a work of time before the inhabitants of that city can recover themselves; and it behoves us to arouse ourselves, that whatever is to be done, should be done quickly. The loss of life and property is as incalculable as it is deplorable. It is out of our power to make any compensation for the former, but we can do a great deal to lessen the distress caused by the loss of the latter, by liberal contributions. (Cheers.) As soon as this dire calamity became known, the sum of upwards of a lac of rupees, was instantly subscribed by a few influential native gentlemen of Bombay then in Poona, and it has since been augmented by the contributions of the European and native community of this place and a portion of the money was, at once remitted to Calcutta. But a larger amount is still required. Blessed, as many of us in Bombay have been by an unexpected and continuous tide of prosperity, we cannot, we ought not and I am sure we shall not view unmoved the great distress that has befallen thousands of our fellow creatures in and about Calcutta. For the immunity which we in Western India have enjoyed from a like visitation and for other manifold blessings that have been vouchsafed to us, our hearts should be filled with sentiments of the deepest gratitude and thankfulness to Almighty God, and these sentiments should bear fruit in a liberal contribution towards succouring the wants of our distressed and perishing fellow creatures. We owe it to ourselves and to our fellow beings to contribute from our abundance, on such an occasion as this, with cheerfulness and alacrity, in proportion to our means. It is a solemn duty. I have not attempted to describe the extent of the misery entailed by the recent visitation, but I will not detain the meeting any longer, aware, as I am, that many others have so ably addressed and will address you on this subject. I only charge you that it is a solemn duty to God and to our fellow creatures we must fulfil this day. I will now move the Resolution which has been entrusted to me:—"That this meeting pledging the inhabitants of Bombay to aid the sufferers from the Cyclone:—hereby resolve that subscription lists be opened, and the best exertions used to obtain contributions for transmission to the Committee of the Cyclone General Relief Fund formed at Calcutta; and that the Calcutta Committee be entrusted with the disposal of such funds, as may be collected and remitted in aid of the important object in view."

MR. GUMPERT said,—Sir, in rising to second the motion of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, I feel assured that the appeal of this meeting to the inhabitants of Bombay will not only not be made in vain, but will be responded to with that cheerful readiness and in that bountiful manner, which have on all similar occasions distinguished this opulent community. No poor words of mine can be needed here, to awaken feelings of pity, with the sufferings of so many in Lower Bengal, or to stimulate the desire to give a helping hand to those in sad distress in the sister Presidency. The highly respectable attendance at this meeting, the fact of you, Mr. Chairman, the worthy son of a Philanthropist of world-wide fame presiding here, the eagerness with which the leading native gentlemen have come forward to render succour to Calcutta, the moment the sad tidings of the devastating hurricane reached Bombay and Poona, these facts, Sir, are a sure guarantee for the success of this movement. This public meeting, was not required to stimulate the charity of the inhabitants, but to organize a systematic movement for bringing together and disposing in the best manner, adapted for so great an emergency, the many contributions, which we are assured are awaiting our call. But a public meeting, like the present, has in my opinion yet another tendency, another

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even of greater value—it is a solemn, edifying act, I may say a great, religious rite, in which the professors of all creeds unite—the Christian and the Hindoo, the Mahomedan and the Parsee, all moved by one feeling, inspired by one sentiment, forgetful for the time of all other distinctions. It is on the occurrence of great disasters like this hurricane which sweeps away alike the believer and the unbeliever, that all bow to the Power and majesty of the Divine, which each worships after his own fashion. It is then, that those who escaped destruction mourn together for the dead and comfort the afflicted. The Gentlemen who have addressed the meeting already, have dwelt upon the great extent of the ruinous effects of the hurricane and on the desirability that the relief, which it is intended to send to Calcutta from this side should be sent with the least possible delay. Acting on the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor, I have in some measure anticipated this, and it is now a pleasing duty. I have to discharge, in acknowledging subscriptions to the amount of one lac and eight thousand of rupees, of which about ninety-five thousand rupees have already been paid, and up to this day ninety-three thousand six hundred and ten rupees have been remitted by me, from day to day as the money came in, to the General Cyclone Relief fund (Cheers) This, Sir, is an earnest of what Calcutta may expect from Bombay, now that the holidays are over and that the extent of the distress in Bengal becomes more generally known. (Cheers) I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett's motion.

The motion upon being put from the chair was unanimously agreed to.

Brigadier General Tapp, C. B., said that he had been called upon to move the next resolution, but after the very able speeches that had been delivered by their chairman and by other gentlemen it would be quite unnecessary for him to take up the time of the meeting, he would therefore simply move the adoption of the third Resolution:—"That a General Committee be formed to consist of the following Gentlemen:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq., Chairman Chamber of Commerce; Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett; George Inverarity, Esq.; Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Brigadier Genl. Tapp, C. B.; Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy; Dr. Arnott, Inspector General; Cowasjee Jehanghir; Munguldass Nathoobhoy; Rev. Dr. Wilson; Rev. W. K. Fletcher; George [illegible], Esq.; Premchund Roychund, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq.; Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.; Alexander Stewart, Esq.; Andrew Grant, Esq.; [illegible] Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq. and others, with power to add to their number for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the Meeting."

Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy in seconding the Resolution spoke as follows:—As so much has been said by the eloquent movers of previous resolutions that I have to add but a few words in seconding the present resolution. The storm which has laid Calcutta waste teaches us more than sympathy with suffering, and charity for its relief. It teaches us how wholly we are in the hands of God. In the ordinary course man seems to himself to rule nature with so high a hand that we are apt to form an undue idea of our own power and to forsake that faith in the supernatural which is necessary to the happiness alike of nations and of individuals. But the calamity which has fallen upon Calcutta warns us that in truth God rules over all. In an hour a city of palaces was laid low, two hundred ships were sunk or stranded and one hundred thousand lives lost. We cannot realize so terrible a calamity. We can only realize our own utter helplessness and nothingness in nature, and that it is God alone who shields us from destruction and blesses us with prosperity. (Loud cheers.) In this spirit I feel that Bombay should give its sympathy and charity to the people of Calcutta that it may be not only a blessing to them, but doubly a blessing to ourselves. Much has [illegible] said and written, and that but too [illegible] of the apathy of the [illegible] in condemnation [illegible] of Bengal in aiding their suffering fellow countrymen and citizens. It is only because they have not understood that they are but the servants of the Almighty, who must answer for their wealth to Him. I firmly believe that, however, civilized and educated we may become in Bombay that we shall never fall into their error. (Cheers.) The wealthiest men of Bombay are as a rule remarkable for the simplicity of their habits. (Loud cheers). I may not mention names, but it is notorious that our greatest public benefactors are the least ostentatious of their fellow citizens. (cheers). The late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy made himself an example and a law to us by a life of benevolence and simplicity, and for this example sake, quite independently of the direct use of his charities and benefaction she must ever be revered by the people of Bombay. (Cheers.) While true to it we can never be guilty of the apathy shown by the natives of Calcutta before the most moving appeal to human sympathy and charity which history records. By his example let us act to-day as the humble and grateful stewards of Heavens bounties, and with no selfish thought beyond the honest desire to maintain a fair reputation amongst our fellow men. (Loud cheers.)

The Resolution upon being put from the Chair was carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. K. Fletcher proposed the next Resolution. "That Dr. George Birdwood, Dr. Bhow Dajee, Premchund Roychund, Esq., James Taylor, Dossabhoy [illegible] Cama, and Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq. be appointed Honorary Secretaries" He congratulated the meeting upon having a native Chairman to preside over them and also congratulated them upon the opportunity they now had of [illegible] good. The present was an occasion upon which [illegible] all together without reference to religious [illegible] political prejudices. It showed that they could unite together for the advancement of a common object. The reverend gentleman likewise congratulated the meeting on the manner in which [illegible] from Calcutta corresponded to the first [illegible] few native gentlemen of Bombay [illegible] the time, and expressed his bel[illegible] should show [illegible] good. He assisted the meeting [illegible] as the first [illegible] of the disaster by telegraph [illegible] Governor, the Bishop and all denominations of the Christian Church felt the call made upon them, and in fact the same feeling actuated both the Christian and native communities. Mr. Fletcher then drew a graphic picture of the state of things in Calcutta and its neighbourhood caused by the fearful disaster and again earnestly called upon the people in Bombay to come forward and render aid to the sufferers. He said, when God sends rain it was made up by drops, and it was by those single drops that the wells were filled, and it would be by single rupees that the means would be raised to make together the means to alleviate the wide spread distress. Therefore he called upon all classes to come forward and contribute in proportion to their means; and concluded by moving the adoption of the resolution.

The Resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. Premchund Roychund, and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Cursetjee Furdonjee Paruck Esq., seconded by Framjee Nesserwanjee Patell, Esq.; and carried,—"That Messrs. Remington, & Co. be appointed Treasurers to the Fund."

Mr. H. E. Leeke proposed and Dr. Bhaw Dajee seconded the next Resolution:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Gumpert, Chairman, of the Chamber of Commerce for his services in getting up the requisition for the meeting and the energy he has displayed in forwarding the important purpose for which the meeting has been convened." Which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Gumpert acknowledged the compliment that had been paid to him, and assured the meeting that it came upon him quite unexpectedly, as he had done nothing more than what he considered to be his duty.

Mr. Andrew Grant moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Birdwood for convening the meeting, which was seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee and carried.

Mr. N. W. Oliver said, he might, perhaps be allowed as an old Bengalee to move a vote of thanks to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for the honor he had conferred upon the meeting by presiding over it. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Venayekrow Juggonathjee was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman in reply said:—I thank you most sincerely for the honor you have done me and the assistance you have given me in carrying out to-day's proceedings. I forgot to mention in the early part of our proceedings that the Hon'ble Mr. Frere had desired me to express his extreme regret at not being able to attend the meeting, in every part of which he most fully sympathizes and he desires me particularly to add that nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to take a part in a meeting over which I have the honor to preside.

The meeting then broke up.

Nearly half a lac of rupees in addition to the amount previously remitted to Calcutta was subscribed in the room, Mr. Premchund Roychund heading the list with the munificent donation of Rs. 25000.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—4th November.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Suspected of Theft.—Ramchunder Baloo, a Hindoo, aged about sixteen years, was placed at the bar, charged with having in his possession a basket of vegetables, called "Gowaree," of the value of four rupees, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

It appeared from the evidence, that on the 28th of the last month, at 10 A. M., the prisoner took a pass (produced before the Court) for nine baskets to the gatekeeper at the Boree Bunder Station, but on examination he (the gatekeeper) found that it contained ten baskets. One Salem Mahomed, a dealer in vegetables, proved that about eight days ago he went to the Boree Bunder station to take delivery of three baskets of vegetables, he found only two, and missed the other. The prisoner urged in defence that he had only nine baskets and he told the gatekeeper that the tenth was not his.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 7.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Stealing a Gold Neck Chain.—Amberjee Khooshal, a cook in the employ of one Thackersey Narronjee, was yesterday brought up, and placed at the bar, on a charge of having stolen a gold neck chain, worth Rs. 640, the property of his master.

It appears that the prosecutor Thackersey Narronjee is a shroff, and keeps his shop in the Fort. On Wednesday last, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, he put the chain in his box, which he locked with a padlock, put the key on another box, and went out, leaving the key by mistake on the box. About two o'clock in the afternoon he returned and went immediately to his room to look for the key, which he found where he left it, but, on looking at the box, the prosecutor found one of the hinges broken. He then opened the box, and found the neck chain gone. The prisoner when questioned about the missing chain, replied that he knew nothing about it. He was thereupon given in custody of the police, and at about 4 P. M. of the same day the police recovered the stolen property from the person with whom prisoner had deposited it.

Dursonroy Jaisunkur, a mehta in the employ of Dwarkanathjee Maharaj proved, that on Wednesday last, about 3 P.M., the prisoner gave him the gold chain, to keep for him, saying that he would come for it in about an hour.

Hampursad Dhokulsing, police havildar, No. 304, stated that on Wednesday last the prosecutor made over the prisoner to his custody on a charge of stealing his gold neck chain. He asked the prisoner if he had committed the robbery, as to which he said that he knew nothing about it, but when he was taken to the chowkey, he admitted having taken it, and deposited the same with the last witness.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry, and remanded the prisoner to jail.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt., Acting Chief Justice, and Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.)

Wednesday, 26th October 1864.

Queen vs. Pirbhai Halimbhai.

CONVICTION ANNULLED.

Messrs. Barton and Nanabhai Haridas for the prisoner.

This was an appeal against a decision of G. M. Macpherson, Esq., Assistant Session Judge of Surat. The charge against the prisoner was that he had in the course of a judicial proceeding used as genuine a document which he knew was forged. The prisoner was convicted upon that charge by the said Assistant Session Judge, whose finding is as follows:—

The questions to be decided are (1) is the bond No. 4 forged or not? (2) if it be so, did accused who admits having used it as genuine know at the time that it was forged? and (3) did he do so for the sake of cheating?

The bond No. 4 purports to be one delivered by Shekh Murad Shekh Rasulbhai to Pirbhai Halimbhai, in which he states that he has sold a certain piece of ground to him for Rs. 125. The signature purports to be that of Shekh Murad and there are the signatures of five witnesses attached. The first trace of the paper, one bearing a stamp of four annas, is in 1829, when it is shown to have been sold on the 30th April 1829 to Malik Surdar Malik Khajain, a resident in Randier. I next find it in the hands of Shekh Murad Shekh Rasulbhai, who gave it to Narbheram Narronjee (No. 5) with a rough copy of an agreement. This witness testifies to having copied it out and given it back to Shekh Murad on the 4th October 1841. Thus then I trace it to his possession, and it is but reasonable to infer the intention of signing and delivering it. It was not signed before Narbheram, who knows nothing more about it.

Amir-bibi says that her son Murad died about 13 years ago, and could not read or write, although sent to school he had never been able to learn to do so. I cannot then ask Shekh Murad about his signature, or the first attesting witness Shekh Rasul, who is also dead.

Malik Abdoola (No. 7) is the second witness; he says that he witnessed it at the request of Shekh Murad who was accompanied by Shekh Pirbhai; that Shekh Murad signed the bond in his presence; and that there had formerly been attached the signature of Shekh Rasul, who was dead when he (Malik Abdoola) witnessed it. He was in jail in Surat on the date of the bond, having been in confinement there from 23rd September 1841 to 9th March 1843, (as proved by warrant, of which a copy is recorded, No. 19). He could not, therefore, have witnessed it on the date it bores and if his evidence be true, the bond must have been witnessed before it was signed.

Shekh Vali Shekh Jaffer testifies that about three years ago Pirbhai went to him with three bonds, wishing him to witness them; that his son Shekh Murad read them to him; and that one was about Shekh Murad Shekh Rasulbhai's yard, but that he refused to witness it and his son did the same: that the one about Murad Rasulbhai's yard was signed by Shekh Murad and witnessed by Rasulbhai—but by no one else. But he cannot be certain that the bond before the Court is the one shown him. If it be not so, however, and if this evidence be true, there must have been another bond about this yard purporting to be signed by Murad. The evidence of Malik Abdoola and of this witness cannot both be true. Whether the mistake be one of forgetfulness or not is a different thing.

Amir Rahomut (No. 12) says that about four years ago accused came to a house where he was living and asked his master and him to witness a deed about the sale of the ground [illegible] Rasulbhai which was signed and [illegible] refused [illegible] belonging [illegible] witnessed by one person; that they [illegible] the to witness it, as it was newly written when the signature was apparently an old one, and this person signing was dead. Now it is strange that the witness should have been asked to sign a bond [illegible] years [illegible] son of one with whom he had been at enmity for years, and he admits that the proof of the newness of the writing of the bond applies in part to the signature which he thought so old. This witness' evidence is [illegible] at all satisfactory.

But it is clear that one witness was in jail [illegible] time when he should have been at Randier, if the bond be true. It cannot, therefore, have been signed and delivered on that day; and if the evidence of Malik Abdoola be true that it was afterwards signed in his presence by Murad, still he says that a witness had formerly attached his signature, and the bond must have been signed years after the date it bears and after it was witnessed.

Again though Murad must have meant to pass such a deed, there is no proof that he did. It is quite conceivable that he changed his mind on the subject.

[The Assistant Session Judge getting suddenly ill the case was adjourned, and on the following day the following was recorded.]

It is then proved that Shekh Murad intended once more than twenty-one years ago to sign a bond (No. 4,) but that it could not have been witnessed at that time, as it purports to have been; that it was not signed by him for some years, until after it had been apparently witnessed by a person, then dead. Two witnesses state that they were asked to witness a bond long after the death of the person who signed it, but they cannot be sure as to the bond being that before me (No. 4.) If Malik Abdoola's evidence be true, accused must have known that the bond purports to have been witnessed by one dead years before it was signed. If it be not true, there is nothing to show that Shekh Murad ever signed it, and at all events it could not have been witnessed on the day. I must conclude then that the bond is forged, and that Pirbhai knew it to be so when he used it as genuine. That it was used fraudulently or dishonestly is clear from the fact that it was [illegible] as proof that a claim to the land said to be sold [illegible] was unfounded.

[illegible] add that some bond [illegible] filed without proof [illegible] ent, [illegible] punish- [illegible] Penal Code; [illegible] ai Halimbhai [illegible] years and [illegible] pay a [illegible] shall be levied by dis[illegible] property, and that [illegible] distress he suffer rigorous [illegible] period of one year.

Again [illegible] nabhai presented to the Court [illegible] aining among others the follo[illegible] thereto:—

(a.) "[illegible] is contrary to law, inasmuch as the [illegible] whatever as to the document said to [illegible] by him in a judicial proceeding being [illegible] document."

(b.) "That the [illegible] Session Court is wrong in holding the said document [illegible] be a forged document, because the person whose signature it purports to bear is dead, and there is no evidence to show that signature to be genuine."

(c.) "That the Session Court's finding is contrary to evidence, as there is strong evidence in the case to show that the person whose signature the said document purports to bear got it written from a draft he himself handed to one Narbheram who was examined in the case, and that after it was written he took it away.

(d.) "That even if it be held that the said document is a forged document, still there is no evidence to show that the petitioner was aware of its being forged."

(e.) "That there is not sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to the petitioner."

The appeal being admitted, the papers and proceedings in the case were called for, and they having arrived the case was set down for hearing on the above day, when Mr. Barton with his usual eloquence addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner. Their Lordships were satisfied that there was no evidence whatever of the said document being a forged document, and they accordingly annulled the conviction and sentence, ordering the prisoner to be immediately discharged, which, however, he was not, (for some reason or other best known to the ministerial officers of the Session Court at Surat,) till 31st Oct., 11 A.M.

Queen vs. Shekh Murad.

ANOTHER CONVICTION ANNULLED.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the prisoner

This was an appeal against a decision of the Session Judge of Surat. The prisoner, a sepoy in the employ of the B. B. Railway Company was charged, under section 381 of the Indian Penal Code, with the offence of stealing two zinc plates of the value of rupees two, the same at the time the offence was committed being in the possession of his employers the said Railway Company. The only evidence in support of this charge was that, upon some information given by his companion sepoy to a Parsi Superior. The prisoner while carrying some copper dishes to that Parsee's house in obedience to his order to that effect, was stopped by that Parsee, and on the bundle containing the said copper dishes being opened it was found to contain two zinc plates of whose being there the prisoner said he had not till then been aware, and he could not say how they happened to be there. The Magistrate, although entertaining in his own mind grave doubts as to the guilt of the accused, preferred committing him to the Sessions to dismissing the charge, being of opinion that the Session Judge would be better able to deal with the evidence than himself, and the Sessions Judge, upon the same evidence as that before the Magistrate, convicted the accused and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment, recording the following judgment in the case:—

The Court differs from the Assessors. They are of opinion the accused's guilt is doubtful, as it is possible the zinc plates may have been placed in the bundle by some body else and that accused was innocent by carrying them off. The Court considers the evidence fully establishes the guilty knowledge of the accused. If he had not feared detection why should he have hesitated to come when called, and to open the bundle when ordered to do so? The Magistrate, Mr. Davies, expresses great doubt on account of the difference in the evidence respecting the way in which the offence was found out; but the Court considers the proof so good and clear, that accused was found by Sorabjee (No. 1) and Syed Amir (No. 2) and Goolabdas (No. 3) with the zinc plates and in the act of taking them away; and that it does not matter what led to accused being found out. The loss now under consideration is only Rs. 2 in value, but it must be remembered that the servants of a Company have frequent opportunities of making away with property like this. They receive good pay and confidence is placed in them, and if this confidence is abused, not an individual only but the whole of society is injured: a crime of this kind therefore calls for heavy punishment.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that accused Shekh Murad Shekh Huson is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed theft in respect of property in the possession of his employers, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 381 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the accused Shekh Murad Shekh Huson be rigorously imprisoned for three years.

In appeal against this conviction it was urged that the Sessions Judge was wrong in finding against the unanimous opinion of the Assessors and against the weight of the evidence recorded in the case. It was also urged that there was no evidence in the case to show any guilty knowledge on the prisoner's part. The papers and proceedings were consequently sent for in the case, and upon their perusal by their Lordships, they being decidedly of opinion that the evidence was very unsatisfactory and the case evidently a got up one, annulled the conviction and sentence without even calling upon the prisoner's counsel to address them.—*Conviction and sentence annulled.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—4th November.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Capt. J. S. D. Bolton vs Furdoonjee Merwanjee Bunnajee

Action for a Dog.—This action was part heard on the 12th of October and was postponed until yesterday for the production of witnesses on the part of defendant.

Mr. Hore appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Nusserwanjee for defendant.

It may be recollected that the plaintiff lost a bull terrier dog, and sometime after met the animal on the Beach in charge of a Parsee boy. Plaintiff claimed the dog, and calling it, walked to his tent, the dog following. The affair was brought before a Magistrate who ordered the dog to be given back to the defendant, hence the present action.

The defendant said he had purchased the dog in October 1863 from a European soldier of the 103rd segt., some time after he lost it and gave information to the police, through them he recovered it and gave the man who brought it Rs. 10. He had been in the habit of walking on the Beach and had there seen a dog the exact counterpart of his own, the one now in Court, so much like him that he had frequently followed in the belief that it was his dog. The dog in Court answered to any name and would shake hands with any one.

Several witnesses were called who swore to the dog and to his having been purchased in October in their presence, but they differed considerably in their statements. One said it was bought from one soldier and the dog was led by a chain; another said the dog followed the soldier and had no chain on his neck; another that it was bought from two soldiers, and was led by a rope; they neither agreed as to the others who were present at the purchase.

Mr. H. Bayley, European constables, swore to the dog as the one the defendant had claimed and for which a reward had been paid.

Several other witnesses, friends of defendant, were called to prove they had seen the dog in the defendant's house during the last twelve months.

Mr. Hore addressed the Court, and said it was his belief the whole tale told by the witnesses had been concocted. On the first hearing the defendant was in Court, his evidence might have been taken at that time, and his witnesses heard that day; but no, the host of witnesses heard on his behalf had to be collected, and the lesson carried over—hence the application for postponement. They had, however, as in most schemes of this kind, endeavoured by a multiplicity of witnesses to prove almost too much, they had consequently contradicted each other in some very material points. Unfortunately the evidence for his client was all at Maligaum where the dog was well known in camp, and had it been possible to get them here, a thousand could be produced who could recognize the dog; as it was, he had produced three credible Europeans who had often the opportunity of seeing and speaking to the dog; and he maintained that a dog being in possession of a person for some months, if it were perfectly white without any mark whatever, still the dog could be sworn to by its master.

His Honor said the question before the Court in this was one of identity: there had been nine witnesses called who swore to the dog being the property of the plaintiff; and setting aside the native witnesses, the evidence of Captain Bolton and Mr. Hore was sufficient to carry conviction to any jury. Captain Bolton had purchased the dog in 1862 and had lost him early in 1864. Mr. Hore had the dog living with him for months; it was not necessary for marks to be sworn to upon a dog by his owner, many horses without a distinguishing mark upon them have been positively identified, how much more so would a dog be who is a more immediate companion of a man. Capt. Bolton upon meeting the dog on the Beach had recognized him, the dog had answered to the name of "Jack," and had shown himself in the possession of the accomplishment of shaking hands. All this could not have been known to Capt. Bolton had the dog belonged to the defendant. The defendant's evidence of purchase was very unsatisfactory and not at all reliable; it is very possible the dog was purchased by defendant from a soldier, but the date had been attempted to be proved in an unreliable manner. The verdict would therefore be for plaintiff with costs: it was not in his power to make any order, the dog was valued at Rs. 100, and it was optionable with defendant either to pay that or give up the dog; but he suggested that under the circumstances it would be a much more graceful act to give up the dog. The defendant refused to do so, and Mr. Hore said he should bring the case before the Police Magistrates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. VINDEX v. EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Seated on the steps of the "Delhi Bank" after hard march from Bengal to Bombay, holding a bamboo on his left shoulder to support a well-gutted wallet, [illegible] looking wistfully round for something to do to [illegible] body and soul together, Mr. "Vindex," the well-known Eastern Traveller, Sculptor, Magician, and [illegible]erator, is pondering unutterable things. To chisel [illegible] fortune is his only ambition, and this he conceives [illegible] be done by raising the visionary fabric of a "Royal [illegible]change" on the wings of the wind.

The Delhi grants his wish, and commits the care of [illegible] "Exchange" to the genius of "Vindex." His happy [illegible]rt and stomach are full, and he determines to do [illegible]iantly. He is not long in discovering an "Italio-[illegible]nish assassin" in "Q." the disturber of his [illegible]ter's peace and the leveller of the airy [illegible]ric of his dreams. At "Q." he sallies with all the [illegible]ousness of wounded vanity, proclaiming the while [illegible] mighty victories over "Doctor Johnson and the [illegible] triumph over [illegible] ague and Cin[illegible] [illegible]per, [illegible] conquest over "Sir [illegible] k and the Bean Stalk," forgetting [illegible] arger was without a tail, and the quarre[illegible] [illegible]wn. How could the battle go on—a hireling [illegible] free-lance, a Bengal Jackal against a Bomba[illegible] bat? How but in the capering and yel[illegible] the Jackal at each blow of the Brick-bat till the hairs of his hinder parts became encrusted in his skin? Renowned "Vindex," take the brass basin off your head and put away your old boarding pike and sell your spurs. You will want talent and a good cause, you will want redolence and worthiness, ere "Q." becomes your opponent in battle. He couches his lance at no heap of rubbish, and whenever he pins a Jackal to the wall he releases him only with a tin-pot tied to his tail.

Q.

4th November.

PARSEE ENGLISH THEATRES.—THE ELPHINSTONE CLUB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—That theatrical representations are intellectual exercises of no mean order is a truth, which, though long obscured and misrepresented, will scarcely be doubted, in our days, by a thinking mind. I might go still farther, and say that they form the best index of the intellectual vigour of the actor, and his nation, and when they are attempted by the natives of this country Englishmen welcome their efforts as indicative of the extent to which their language and their civilization have taken roots in the East. Unless the natives have mastered the English language with the accentuation and fluency of a mother-tongue and attained to a nicety of astetic taste and emotional feelings so as to feel a character, it should have been a sheer failure for them to attempt any representation from our English dramatists. It is not quite settled whether the Indians have as yet reached to the position of feeling a character, for sufficient proofs have not yet been afforded, though it must be acknowledged that some half a dozen enterprising and talented Parsee youths showed about three years ago a great deal of approach to it in their very credible performances. If I recollect aright, the local *Review* with all its cynicism could not withhold a meed of praise to the young Parsees, which they and the public must not have calculated upon as useless. But ever since their first brilliant series of performance, the Parsees have been making themselves ridiculous upon the stage, which leads me to conclude either that their first success was owing to their being merely drilled into their parts by a close and long study, or that after having achieved some success they have sunk into lethargy with the usual instinct of their Orientalism. Either conclusion is discreditable to our native scholars, inasmuch as the first proves their success to be merely mechanical, and the second plainly indicates that the spirit of English literature and civilisation has not yet sunk deep into their hearts.

I have been led in these remarks by witnessing the most ridiculous representation ever attempted of "Othello" upon the stage on the night of Wednesday last by the "Elphinstone Club." "Othello" was represented by the English Manager of the Club, and it was somewhat well sustained; but even this small success does not reflect any credit upon the Parsees. Some years ago we read an advertisement that "Hamlet" was about to be performed in a Continental Theatre, "with the part of 'Hamlet' taken out by special request!!" So, on last Wednesday, we had "Othello" performed by the Parsees "with the part of 'Othello' taken out (so far as the Parsis were concerned) by special reasons!!" And yet all the other parts were most carelessly acted. The part of "Iago," the character next to "Othello," in the play, was sustained by a totally unfit actor. As your own report justly remarked, fancy "a long, lanky figure and shrill voice" personating "Iago" upon the stage!! "Desdemona" personated by a hopping coquet, without any feminine grace, and whose idea of feminine voice was only to mutter indistinct words. "Roderigo," "Cassio," and "Montano," were schoolboys reciting a passage from a book in tremour before a schoolmaster with cane, while "Emilia" emitted the broadest base voice, with a gurgling here and there!! Now, if the Parsee Company cannot do better then this, why do they desecrate Shakespeare and the like, by their uncouth touch? Your report calls the performance good, upon the whole, but this is only a lenient judgment, and the shrewd reader cannot fail to perceive what your real opinion is. You have said that the Club has "no idea of selecting amateurs adapted for particular parts by figure and voice," and if they have not this very foundation-idea of acting, they are a set of flunkeys, who bother the head of the public every now and then by astounding advertisements. I trust, however, that public whipping, both from the spectators, who are miserably deceived, and from the Editorial chair, will remedy an evil which is growing worse day by day.

A SPECTATOR.

Malabar Hill, 2nd November.

*** This letter is printed *verbatim et literatim.*—Ed. B. G.

THE FEDERAL VICTORY NEAR WINCHESTER.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

The *Baltimore American* gives the following account of the battle:—

"Head-quarters Middle Military Division, Winchester, Va., Sept. 19 (9 p.m.)

"General Sheridan's army has this day fought one of the most successful and decisive battles of the war. Victory again perched on our banners, and the rebel army which so recently threatened the invasion of the loyal North, has been defeated and utterly routed, with the loss of at least three thousand killed and wounded, including five generals, namely, Rhodes, Wharton, Bradley, T. Johnson, Gordon, York, and Godman—the two first of whom, were killed, and the others badly wounded; and we have captured 2,500 prisoners, nine battle-flags, representing nine different regimental organisations, five pieces of artillery, with caissons. In order to more thoroughly understand the nature of the battle, with all the surrounding influences, it will be necessary briefly to refer to the operations of Sunday.

"Sunday morning early sent Gordon's division of rebel infantry from Bunker-hill, where it had been stationed for the past few days, to drive Averell out of Martinsburg and destroy the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the Opequan, which they erroneously thought had been retained. They occupied Martinsburg for a short time without doing any damage to the railroad, and were eventually driven by Averell as far as Darkesville. General Sheridan, learning their movements, ordered the whole command to break camp and prepare to march. Accordingly, at three o'clock on Sunday, the tents were all struck and packed in waggons. The different divisions were all under arms, and prepared to move at a moment's notice, and remained in this state for about an hour, when the order came to go into camp again for the night, and everything remained perfectly quiet.

"About nine o'clock orders were received from Sheridan for the 6th and 19th Corps to be ready to start at three o'clock, and the Army of Western Virginia under Crook, at five the following morning, the order of march to be as follows: The 6th Corps to move out on the Winchester and Berryville pike, and move in two parallel columns on both sides of the road, with the artillery, ammunition, and supply trains on the road: the 19th Corps to follow on the same road and in similar order. The Army of Western Virginia, under Crook, to move from its camping ground in the vicinity of Summit Point, and striking across the country in a south-westerly direction, was ordered to form a junction at the crossing of the Opequan on the Berryville and Winchester pike; and shortly after five o'clock Wilson's division of cavalry crossed the Opequan at the Berryville and Winchester pike. Moving his command rapidly along the road, driving in the enemy's skirmish line, he gallantly charged the enemy's field-works with the 1st Brigade, and carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing 30 prisoners. In this charge Colonel Brinton, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works, while gallantly leading his regiment. These field-works were constructed by the rebels to guard the ford at the Opequan, and prevent our passage at that point. It will be seen how signally they failed to accomplish the object for which they were constructed. Our cavalry having secured a safe passage for the infantry, the 6th Corps was moved across the the Opequan and along the pike toward Winchester, leaving its train in park on the opposite side of the stream, to a point about a mile and a half distant from the ford, where it formed in line of battle and threw out a strong skirmish line. At the same time the artillery opened on the woods into which the enemy's infantry had retired, and kept up an incessant cannonade, the enemy replying briskly with parts of two batteries. There was a delay of at least two hours, caused by the non-arrival of the 19th Corps, who, through misconception of orders, had failed to come up at the proper time. General Emory had moved the column to the rear of the baggage train of the 6th Corps, instead of keeping his command closed up in the rear of the advancing columns of the 6th Corps. General Sheridan having learned, on Sunday, that the main portion of Early's forces was encamped in the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Stephenson's depot, resolved to mass his forces on the Winchester and Berryville pike, and by a rapid movement hurl them on Early's rear. There is no doubt but the enemy were completely surprised and out-manœuvred by Sheridan. Whilst his different columns were being marched to the appointed place of rendezvous, a portion of our cavalry under General[illegible] Torbert and Averell kept up a strong picket line along the Opequan, and, by demonstrating in force at Burns's Ford, [illegible] kept a large portion of the enemy at that part of the field, which was nearly twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended our infantry should operate, and strike a blow which should result in the signal defeat of Early's army. The delay in the arrival of the 19th Corps enabled Early to move Gordon's division at the double quick from Bunker-Hill, distant about ten miles, and bring it up in time to form in line of battle, with Breckenridge's, Ramseur's, and Rhodes's commands, who had already arrived, and were formed in a belt of woods skirting Berryville and Winchester. As soon as the 19th Corps arrived, it was formed in four lines of battle, about 300 yards apart, on the right of the 6th Corps, and everything being in readiness, the advance was sounded about twelve o'clock and the different lines moved forward. The two corps advanced in splendid style, and just as composedly as though marching at review or on parade, drums beating and colours flying, presenting such an imposing spectacle as has seldom been witnessed in the present war. In fact, some of the oldest and most experienced staff-officers present declared they had never before witnessed so truly grand a spectacle. The first line had not advanced more than 200 yards before it became warmly engaged with the enemy who were posted in line about 600 yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shell and solid shot into the opposite woods, where the enemy could be disti[illegible] seen moving up reinforcements. Our differ[illegible] battle continued to advance steadily until [illegible] 300 yards of the enemy's line, when t[illegible] ious cannonade with grape and [illegible] tteries which they had previo[illegible] which ploughed through our ad[illegible] own large numbers of our m[illegible] bliged to give way under so m[illegible] ating behind the second lin[illegible] confusion, and it also was [illegible] hird line, which had in [illegible] down, in order to avo[illegible] of the withering fire [illegible] cting against our [illegible] nes. The artillery was [illegible] brought up and [illegible] commanding position to silence those batteries [illegible] emy which had caused us so much annoyance; [illegible] line was re-formed and again moved forward, [illegible] ining the advanced position which they held when [illegible] were obliged to fall back. But the success was [illegible] gained without the most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy. General Sheridan had previously ridden along the lines, and was received everywhere by the men with the greatest enthusiasm, and when they advanced it was with the terrible determination to do or die in the attempt. Having regained the advanced position which we had previously occupied, the different lines of battle were ordered to lie down and wait the arrival of General Crook's corps, which was held in reserve on the eastern side of Opequan. They were ordered up to take position on the extreme right of our line, and in order to counteract a movement on the part of the enemy, who were massing troops on their left flank with the view of turning our right. Precisely at three o'clock General Crook formed on the right of the 19th Corps, his first division on the extreme right of our lines, and the second division in the rear, supporting a division of the 19th Corps. General Crook, having formed his men, rode along the lines, and was received with most vociferous cheering, the men promising to go in and wipe out Winchester. General Torbett, with Merritt's and Avarell's divisions of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan about nine o'clock at Burns's and Knox's Fords, had been hard at work all day, fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and having been successful in steadily driving them before them, now arrived on our extreme right, and was prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us the victory. General Sheridan rode out to where General Torbett was stationed, and after a consultation with him as to the part the cavalry were to take, ordered the final charge, which was made with an impetuosity which nothing could resist. Our line, extending nearly three miles in length, advanced amid the cheers and yells, which could be distinctly heard far above the noise caused by the thunder of the artillery and the continuous roar of musketry, which, for its impetuosity, has seldom been exceeded in any battle of the war. Our men had determined to win the day, and nerved themselves accordingly for the coming struggle; and as our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy, the battle became more and more fierce, until in point of desperate and fierce carnage it will compare favourably with any similar contest of the war. The slaughter now was truly awful. At every discharge men could be distinctly seen dropping all around, and the two contending lines at some points could not have been over 200 yards apart. Just at this critical period, above the roar of artillery, musketry, and cheers, and the fierce yells of the contending armies, could be distinctly heard the shrill notes of the cavalry bugle sounding the charge which was the death-knell to Early's army. There could be seen the gallant Custer and Merritt, each with head-quarter's flag in hand, and conspicuous among the advancing squadrons, gallantly leading the charge which, in connection with the desperate courage of our infantry, secured us the victory. All honour to those gallant chiefs, who have done [illegible]bly. Those who have never witnessed a cavalry charge can form no idea of its magnificence, nor of the demoralising effects, when well executed, which it has on an enemy. The stubborn columns of Early's command were forced to give way and break before the fierce onslaught which our cavalry made upon them, who, sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, capturing 721 privates and non-commissioned officers, with nine battle-flags and ten guns. The broken and demoralised divisions comprising Early's command now fled in confusion, throwing away everything which could in any way impede their flight, and strewing the ground with their arms. Some made for the heights beyond Winchester, but they were speedily dislodged by Averell, and forced to beat a hasty and ignominious retreat up the valley, where such of Early's command as are left him are now scattered. Our victory was a glorious one, and one well calculated to thrill the heart of every loyal man with the impulses of sincere joy; but it has been well remarked that every joy has its attending amount of sorrow, and ours was for the gallant dead and wounded who poured out their life's blood freely, that this great and iniquitous rebellion be put down.

"Amongst the killed I regret to announce the gallant Russell, of the First Division, 6th Corps, commanding. Fearless as it was possible for man to be, brave unto rashness, he fell at the post of honour—at the head of his division, while leading them in charge. General M'Intosh, commanding first brigade, Third Cavalry Division, was wounded by a pistol ball in the leg, which necessitated amputation. He is doing very well. General Upton, commanding division in 6th Corps, was also wounded, but not dangerously.

"After the battle had been fought and won, and whilst our troops were passing through the streets of Winchester, several citizens—among them some of the best ladies residing in the town—came out with Union flags in their hands, and bid our soldiers welcome back to Winchester.

"The people of Winchester all agree in stating that Early's command is fearfully demoralised, and speak of his defeat as a disgraceful rout, in which both men and officers rushed frantically through the streets, throwing away everything which would in any way encumber them in their flight. The city hotel and the adjacent foundries, together with many private houses in Winchester, are full of rebel wounded. It is estimated there are at least, 3,000 in Winchester. Allowing for those who were carried away in ambulances and for those who were able to hobble along, it will be a small estimate to place their wounded at 4,000 and killed at 500, which, with the prisoners already captured, numbering 3,000, will make their loss 7,500 in number equal to one of their corps. Of the Federal loss it is impossible at the time of writing this despatch to form any correct estimate; but from information at hand, together with personal observations on the field, I do not think it will exceed 500 killed and 2,500 wounded, if it amounts to that number."

Washington despatch of the 29th Sept. states: There is great rejoicing here over Sheridan's immense victory, in honour of which, by order of the War Department, a salute of one hundred guns is now being fired in the grounds of the President's mansion.

ENSIGN SHORT AT WIMBLEDON.

(From Macmillan's Magazine.)

The Camp, Wimbledon, Thursday, July 21.

Dear Jack,—You will have seen all the details of the shooting and all the prize-lists in the newspapers; and the telegram I sent to our colonel will have told you and the rest what a credit I have been to our corps, and how fortunate it has been for you that I was chosen instead of Smiffles. He sometimes makes a good score, I allow; but it is all fluking; and at Wimbledon what you want is a good, steady, certain shot. Smiffles, I know, was angry that I was sent in; and he will, very probably, resign; but, though I was two points under him in our regimental competition, you know what that was owing to. I could have torn my eyes out when I found that I had fired those three shots at the 500 yards with the sight up to the 600 notch. At all events, the result proves that our colonel was right in reserving the nomination of a representative or two in his own hands. Had it depended on the men who won their places by competition, where would our corps have been now? Thumpy made a regular mull of it. Two misses at the 200, and nothing but a ricochet at the 600, and that with the last shot! So much for Thumpy! By Jove, you should have seen Thumpy's face all Friday evening last!

We have had delicious weather, but awfully hot. All our other fellows have put up in London somewhere, with friends or in hotels; but as you know, I have camped it. I came down on Monday afternoon last week, having spent the two previous days very pleasantly with my friends, the Blands. Miss Euphemia Bland, who was but a child when I saw her last, is now a grown-up young lady, very charming and very accomplished. She reads Italian a great deal, and talked to me much about an Italian called Danty, who has written a book about Purgatory. She thinks our uniform the prettiest volunteer uniform she has seen. She has been twice down here, with her mother. Well, as I was saying, I came here on Monday afternoon. As you come from the Putney station by the omnibus, it is the prettiest country imaginable—plenty of villas; one, which you can't see from the road, being Jenny Lind's; and you have the heath on your right hand, with a green wooded landscape beyond, Richmond-way. I was on the look-out for the camp. You first see a windmill, looking like a very large coffee-pot with a frill round its spout, and then a lot of bell-shaped white tents on both sides of it. To make a long story short, I got within the enclosure, and found my tent. It was by quite a favour and careful previous arrangement that I got one. My tent-comrade, Lieutenant Belcambe of the 51st Rutlands, is a delightful fellow; and I could not have happened better. Mrs. Bland took quite a fancy to him, and, both days that she has been here with Euphemia, walked with him the whole time, quite interested in his conversation.

The first night in camp I did not sleep a wink; nor, I believe, did Belcambe either. We turned in about half-past ten—Belcambe cutting a composite candle in two, and sticking one half of it, alight, in the lantern slung to our tent-pole. On one side of this tent pole was his bed, and on the other mine—each on a narrow iron bedstead raised about a foot from the ground. There was a strip of carpet between; but all else of the floor was bare turf. In this corner or in that stood our portmanteaus; there were two wash-hand-stands and two framed looking-glasses; and two shallow circular baths completed the furnishing. It was queer, going to bed so nearly in the open air as within a bell-shaped thing of flapping canvas; but we managed it somehow. We chatted to each other from bed to bed till it was time to put out the candle, and even after that; and then we tried to sleep. There seemed no particular difficulty in it, and yet we could not succeed. How many times Belcambe turned, or what he was thinking about, I do not know; but I changed my position fifty times, and nothing exists that I did not think about. Fellows in the neighbouring tents were talking without the least regard to one's feelings. The pillow was rather hard; and one of my first discoveries was that the Government blankets were quite new, and that the tickets defining their price and quality to the salesman were still pinned to the corners of them. With little practical matters of this kind, and with my own thoughts about I know not what all (save that I know I was pulling an imaginary trigger for a great part of the time, and winning the silver medal of the Association in the first stage of the Queen's with a score varying between 18 by 17 by 16=51 and 19 by 18 by 17=54), I was kept awake till daybreak glimmered in through the tent, and at last it was quite light. I lay thus for an hour or two, still vainly catching at a receding sleep, and now and then looking across at Belcambe, who had his eyes hypocritically shut. At last I do think I had just got hold of the near end of a doze, when all was astir outside, there was a horrid bagpipe audible not far off, and I became aware that it was six o'clock. My first sight was Belcambe, ruefully contemplating a peculiarly large variety of black-beetle, which, with six ear-wigs, was scampering about in the metal bath he was about to use. How he disposed of them I did not inquire; as respects the black-beetle, I fear, murderously. You know how particular I am in the matter of my morning bath; and, indeed, this had been my chief perplexity when I determined to camp. I did not get on badly in the circumstances, though not so well as the Victorias. Some twenty or thirty of this crack corps were seen that morning, I am told—for I did not myself see them—disporting themselves early on the heath close by their camp, in perfectly white uniforms, with a hydropult playing upon them collectively. The system ought to have been general throughout the camp.

After such a sleepless beginning, I felt rather seedy all the first day; but, as the real shooting, as far as I was concerned, did not begin that day, it did not matter much. I sauntered about, met and made friends, and saw some beautiful shooting at the close of the competition for the Prince of Wales's prize. It went to a sturdy little Herefordshire man named Dodd; but a stalwart fair-haired Highlander, Mackenzie, who won the Alexandra prize last year, ran him very close. On subsequent nights I slept better; and, in such weather as we have had—barring that it has been a little too hot—nothing could be jollier than a camp-life after you have been used to it for a day or two. Talking of the weather, I am sure you would have thought yourself in India had you been here at Wimbledon—all the fellows going about with high white padded caps, or, at least, with white muslin in folds, with streamers behind, tied over their ordinary caps, to avoid sun-stroke. I contrived a thing of the kind which did very well. Bless you, anything is regulation here, and such guys as some of the best fellows are you never saw. On the three days of the first stage for the Queen's I think you will say I did not do badly, though I did not quite come up to my imaginary scores of the first night in tent. By-the-bye, what awful bragging you hear about scores here—nothing but scores, scores, talked about in the railway-carriages, and wherever volunteers meet together in groups, each telling the most tremendous stories about what he has done, and no one believing the other, and yet the talk going on! And then the excuses for having made a miss, or having shot badly! I wonder fellows can go on at such a rate without being ashamed; but, though everybody laughs in his sleeve at his neighbour, no one seems wise enough to avoid the same fault himself. With the Whitworth which I won—and you know that this was the object of my ambition—I made, as you will have noticed, tolerably good practice for a shot unaccustomed to small bores. But for a provoking accident I believe I should have done much better—at least tied Wyatt, if not been one or two points above him; in either of which cases, not to speak of the 250*l.*, a corps that you wot of would have been able to boast of the champion shot of Britain for the year 1864-65. Would you believe it, I was so foolish as to take soda-water and brandy instead of seltzer and brandy that forenoon along with my ham-sandwich? Anything more imprudent I never heard of. Bitter beer is best, and will do either with a ham or a beef sandwich; but, if you take soda-water, then the sandwich must be of beef. A ham sandwich will do no harm if you have seltzer with it; but I defy the finest shot in the world to do his best after a ham-sandwich along with soda. It stands to reason that he must be unsteadied. I wish you would take a quiet opportunity of explaining this to the colonel He will see the force of it. After all, not having won the Queen's prize myself, I am pleased that Wyatt won it. According to all accounts, he is a most deserving Volunteer as well as a sure and excellent shot. He has three times won a rifle at Wimbledon.

I could go on for ever, telling you of all the fun we have had—of the smallbore matches, and the Enfield matches; of the personal appearances of the crack shots that one had heard of—many of them by-the-bye, nowhere this year in the competition for the Queen's and others, till now unheard of in their places; of the great Lords and Commons matches and the queer lark of the owl-shooting; of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, &c. But you have seen all this in the newspapers. I must say, however, that the arrangements and management were most excellent. Lord and Lady Elcho were staying in the house attached to the windmill, so that Lord Elcho was always and everywhere at hand to represent the Association in chief. The squadding arrangements were under the charge of a Captain Page, who seems to have a wonderful faculty for administration of all sorts. I have heard it said of him that, when the throne of the kingdom of Greece was vacant, it would have probably been the making of the kingdom if Captain Page had been appointed to it.

Such jolly camp-meetings and campfires! Belcambe knows an officer of the London Scottish, who, like some other corps, have a little camp of their own detached from the general camp. It is on a pretty bit of the heath where it slopes like a hill-side and there are gorse bushes. We went there one evening after gunfire. It was one of the days on which Mrs. Bland and Miss Euphemia chanced to be here; and they went with us. We first saw Scottish games, such as "putting the stone," "throwing the hammer," &c. One immensely tall fellow, in a kilt, threw the hammer a prodigious distance. Euphemia wanted me to try it after him; but as that day a splinter or two of those bad copper caps had escaped the splash-pan and got into the little finger and the edge of the palm of my left hand, I had to beg to be excused. Then there was dancing—reels, the Highland-fling, and the sword-dance. Then there was some of the oldest singing I ever heard. The chorus of one song, as far as I could understand the dialect, was something to this effect, "Come, give me your hand; we are all brethren." And there was another song, describing Highland manners, which I am told is by a Professor Theodore Aytoun, and is entitled "The Phairshon." It amused me very much; especially the chorus, which seemed consonant with the savage nature of that people. It began:—

"The Phairshon swore a feud
Against the clan MacTavish;"

and, after telling of the fortunes of this "Phairshon" (equivalent, I understand, to Macpherson) in his expedition, and the sad fate that overtook him, it winds up somewhat as follows:

"In this very way
Died the valiant Phairshon,
Who was always thought
A superior person.

Teucken, nyacken, nyow!
Teucken, nyacken, nyido!
Teucken, nyacken, nyow!
Teucken, nyacken, nyay!"

But the grandest scene was the camp-fire of the Victorias. O Jack! you should have been there. Fancy a round ring of some two or three thousand persons, mostly volunteers, in rising rows; a great fire in the middle, which was kept blazing by a large stout man in white, going about like Pluto, and throwing on heaps of dry furze; splendid songs of all kinds, many of them about fighting the French, and licking them too; and all the while cans of hot punch going round. In the dark, with the fire flickering red on the crowded ring of faces, it was a regular Pandemonium, and O, so happy, Jack! There was one poetical chap near me who made a regular fine image of it. It was that, just as the great dark heath surrounded this cosy campfire, so at that moment the dark sea was dashing round our island-home—the shores and cliffs all dark in the night-time, except where there are light-houses and preventive stations, you know—and that, if foreigners landed, wouldn't we break up our camp-fire and be off to pepper them? I forget exactly how he made it out; but I know I thought it very fine at the time. Then, besides poetical chaps, there are some very serious chaps here. One of them spoke of the whole Volunteer movement as a national presentiment of coming danger, and said that things were going on in such a way all the world over that sooner or later it would be found out that it had been so; and he made an argument therefrom, that it is a shame we have not half a million Volunteers instead of a hundred and fifty thousand, and that all the young men of the country should be drilled as a matter of course. In general, I don't like serious chaps, but I thought this one was about right; and I am sure joining in the chorus of "Rule Britannia" or "God save the Queen" round a Wimbledon camp-fire does one a world of good.

Except for one dreadful accident which happened to-day—which I cannot bring myself to write about, it has so gloomed us all—everything has gone well. We are to have the Review on Saturday. The Blands are to be here in an open carriage; and they are to take me back with them to town—which will be convenient for my prizes. They have asked me to stay a week with them; so I daresay it will be August before I see you. Till then, adieu! Remember me to Smiffles. Thumpy, I suppose, is back with you already, as I have not seen anything of him since his ricochet. Ever, dear Jack, yours truly,

Hercules Short,
Ensign, 100th——shire V.R.

To John Hodges, Esq.
Lieutenant, 100th——shire V.R.

Jenny Lind's Scruples.—Little by little, during the winter, rumours had crept abroad, and had even found a place in the public papers, that Jenny Lind had fallen under the influence of an adviser highly placed in the hierarchy of the church, who had used all his powers of eloquence to persuade the singer that, out of respect to herself and to religion, she was bound to quit the stage. Many of the better-judging would not credit the report that a bishop, whilst enjoying a reputation for liberality and tolerance, had endeavoured to detach the artist from the stage, instead of encouraging her to remain in a sphere wherein her bright example might continue a purifying influence. Nevertheless, the belief gained ground, that from whatever source they proceeded, powerful influences were at work upon the mind of the young lady to induce her to abandon the stage for ever, as a profession incompatible with true religious feeling, and even with moral propriety. Whatever exaggeration there may possibly have been in these rumours, it is more than probable that some foundation for them did really exist. Vacillatings as the young singer was known to be, there must have been a painful struggle in her mind relative to the advice offered her to abandon her profession. [This "advice," I have since learned from undoubted authority, was not proffered to Mademoiselle Lind in reference to any dislike of her profession. The estimable prelate here alluded to was induced to believe that Jenny Lind, though desiring earnestly to quit the stage, felt compelled to remain from a sense of obligation towards her director, whom she had, perhaps unadvisedly, encourged to expect that she would stand by him for another season. The kind counsels of the bishop and his respected family went solely to the point of sustaining the young singer's own decision, supposing it to be truly taken by her, against the importunity of her theatrical friends and "confreres."] At one time she resolved to submit to this influence, at another she seemed unhappy at the thought of extinguishing what had been the hope and aim of her girlhood, the ambition and pride of her womanhood. Thus all was indecision—all perplexity. One day the wavering lady declared she would abide by the counsel of a valued friend, who advised her on no account to relinquish her career; and on the next she would recall her promise, and let it be announced that she "could not come." Friends of long date and long acquired sympathies urged her not to give way to counsels founded on mistaken views of her interests, or take a step which she would eventually regret. Affectionate solicitude endeavoured to steady her mind, evidently harassed and torn by remonstrances of varied character. Her state of indecision was as injurious to her own peace, as it was perplexing and distressing to her manager. The public prints, which had hitherto made regretful and painful allusions to the supposed religious influences in high quarters brought to bear upon the susceptible temperament of the Swedish singer, in order to induce her to relinquish the stage as a profession, (now about the month of February,) began to seem with hints respecting influences of a more direct nature exercised upon the young lady to the same intent. Soon it was positively asserted by these indiscreet chroniclers, that she was engaged, and would shortly be married, to a young gentleman of good family related to an eminent banker. Little by little the rumour spread that it was the intended bridegroom whose religious scruples had induced the *prima donna* to express her desire of leaving the stage for ever. Some of the principal organs of the press evinced much indignation at the slur thrown upon a whole profession; some loudly remonstrated with the wavering singer; some with gentle words urged the fallacy of her quitting a profession of which she had been "the pride and ornament," and which "could neither contaminate her or degrade her either morally or socially." That her mind was in a state of harassing perplexity there can be no doubt. At last it was publicly announced that the "Swedish Nightingale" would again sing in public, but in concerts only, and that those concerts were to be held in Exeter-hall. Exeter-hall! Was I, then, to be entirely thrown over? In this state of affairs subscribers, who had looked for Jenny Lind as the main attraction of the forthcoming season, naturally held back. Even the Court remained undecided. No box was to be taken for her Majesty the Queen until it was known whether the favourite *prima donna* was, or was not, to appear upon the boards of her Majesty's Theatre; or, at all events, until a definitive programme could be issued. Now, it was impossible for a director, while all was yet in abeyance, to put forwa[illegible] the public an official prospectus of the [illegible] by which the future fortunes of the th[illegible] to stand or fall. I could do no m[illegible] circular to the Court, and the press, detailing what my arrangements might probably or possibly be. Many of the principal frequenters of the theatre held on by the manager "through thick and thin." Many more looked on and waited, and asked, "Is Jenny Lind to act?"—*Reminiscences of the Opera. By Benjamin Lumley.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 4th.

Macdonald, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Peach, Surgeon W., 24th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Dharwar.
Walker, Captain G. A., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Bangalore.
Stock, Colonel, Adjutant General, on leave, from Poona.
McPherson, Major W. E., 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Calicut.
Davies, Lieutenant A., 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Calicut.
Davidson, Staff Surgeon W. A., General Depot, on leave, from Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 3rd Nov.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 30th October:—

Lieutenant Colonel G. Malcolm, C.B., Staff Corps; Captain F. P. Mignon, Staff Corps; and Captain W. L. Cahusac.

NAVAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 4th Nov.

In accordance with Government Resolution in the Marine Department No. 760 of the 13th October last, the promotions of Engineers notified in Squadron Order No. 430 of the 15th August last, are confirmed, and the present proportion of Engineers sanctioned for the Bombay Marine, is as follows:—

European Engineers.—1st class 23; 2nd class 15; 3rd class 17.

Naval Trained.—1st class 9; 2nd class 8; 3rd class 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
4	Victoria (s)	Carpendale	Malabar Coast.
	Americana	Potts	Calcutta Aug. 16.
	Flying Venus	Litten	Liverpool July 18.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Moylan	Cochin Oct. 28.
	Sumatra	Martin	London June 9.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Victoria*, from Malabar Coast.—Mr. Wickham.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Cochin.—Major and Mrs. Dawker; Miss Baker; Mr. H. Stokes; Mr. Andrew; Mr. J. Danniell; Mr. W. Johnson; Mr. Cooper; Mr. Dunbar; Mr. Anderson; Mr. Coleman; Mr. Bickerdike; Mr. Pritchard; Mr. Beynon; Lieutenant [illegible]; Captain Price; Mr. H. Viass; and Mr. F. Gay.

Per Ship *Sumatra*, from London.—Mr. H. J. W. Fitter, and Mr. C. Parson.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship [illegible], J. Smith, bound to London.
Steamer *Indore*, J. S. Galloe, bound to China.
Barque *Louisa*, Nacoda, bound to Bussorah.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	From London.	
1353	Alfred Thomas.	Sept. 21
850	Albert Victor, Overbury—[illegible]	
520	Brierly Hill, Crisp.	
	Chowringhee, Dixon.	
1089	Daphne, Mills—Martin Young & Co.	Aug. 24
650	Dilpussand, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 4
244	Dunbar Castle, Hodder.	Sept. 3
480	Empress, Piers.	
1251	Eurona, Clark.	
1011	Erie Mc Kenzie.	
473	Fair Leader, Pearse.	
810	Gosforth, Wright—Grey & Co.	
808	Harkway, Irvin.	
845	Havering, Parker.	
1078	Lord Brougham, [illegible]	
450	Lucknow, Thompson.	
[illegible]	Marion, Paris.	
905	Mary Shepherd, Croot.	
1197	Michael Scott, Padley—Bombay sh[illegible]	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
667	Planet, Jenkins.	
821	Queen of the North, [illegible]	
851	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol &	
790	Sea King, Corbett.	
1045	Star of India, Holloway—W. Nicol	
1324	Sumatra, Dyer.	
450	Thomas Dryden, Thomson.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Bax—Wallace & Co.	
988	Warrior Queen, Catnach.	
1974	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, St[illegible]	
	From London via Bushire.	
765	Canopus.	Aug. 8
	From Liverpool.	
833	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 25
989	Algiers, Miller.	
1574	Astarte.	
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	July 29
1573	[illegible] Ambassador—Mossop, Roper Price & Co.	
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1504	Bombay, Miller.	Sept. 24
1238	Camber, Brahn.	Sept. 2
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 27
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1219	Cowasjee Jehanghir, Knight—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
999	Die Vernon, Brown—Remington & Co.	
700	Dorothy, Thompson.	Aug. 17
1803	Duncairn, Finlay.	
1745	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Sep. 14
[illegible]	Best, Callender.	
937	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 12
637	Elinor, Campbell—Ewart Latham & Co.	June 23
1015	Ellen Bates, Walker, E. Bates & Co.	
[illegible]	Englishman, Hardwick	July 30
[illegible]	Glenlower, Anderson—Remington & Co.	Aug. 17
[illegible]	Glenlyon, Fry.	July [illegible]
[illegible]	Hanneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co	June 23
[illegible]	Howden, Jackson.	
[illegible]	Jane Jack Mitchell, Barclay.	
[illegible]	Jumna, Christian—Coupland & Co.	July 16
[illegible]	Khitajee Oodowjee, Salt—Bates & Co.	
[illegible]	Khorasan, Wilson—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
[illegible]	Lady Havelock, O'Neill,—Souza, Pinto & Co.	July 1
[illegible]	Margaret, Faulkner.	
[illegible]	Masterton.	
[illegible]	[illegible]dalen, Miller—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.	May 2
[illegible]	[illegible] Framjee, Pike—Cowber and Sons.	Aug. 4
[illegible]	[illegible]—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 20
[illegible]	Nile, [illegible]	Aug. 19
[illegible]	Northern Be[illegible]	Sept. 1
609	Oriental, Sanderson.	June 25
1001	Otago, Masterton.	
1043	Palmerston, Dougall.	
1081	Palinurus, Tegan.	
1421	Pensacola, Stewart.	Sept. 16
1431	Pera, Nickels	June 24
451	Pehlwan, Kelley—Remington & Co.	Aug. 11
1005	Prosperine, Hiltz.	
	Proteus, Murphy.	Aug. 17
1338	Queen of the Sea, Peters.	Sept. 27
727	Radnagore, Cook—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	Sept. 10
1187	Rescue, Thelland.	July 12
1220	Royal Visitor, Jones.	
245	Ruston, (s) Mann—Remington & Co.	Aug. 11
1075	Sarah Sands (s.), White—Bates & Co.	Sept. 13
1083	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	
905	Sea Pink, Jones.	
1221	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 15
1143	Suliote, Soules.	
973	Trenton, Walker	Sept. 21
1118	The Craigs, Baker.	July 26
1055	Vancouver, Lay.	Sept. 21
1225	Western Belle, Manson—Ritchie, Steuart &	May 22
	From Liverpool via Aden.	
1401	Cordillera.	Sept. 29
[illegible]	Corra Linn, Trance.	
1266	Empress	
1016	Tirzah, Morgan.	
	From Quebec.	
691	Achilles, Wallace.	
	From Cardiff.	
803	Glencathra, Richards.	
	From Calcutta.	
1083	Aaron Brown.	
982	Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.	
651	Agra.	
612	Alicia, Andrews—J. W. Wright & Co.	
1184	Alicia Bland	
969	Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co.	Sept. 29
432	Bengal, Rosse.	
1493	Broughton Hall.	
550	Bussorah Merchant, Andrews—Coreforth & Co.	Sept. 26
1678	Calumet, Williams—B. & A. Hormusjee.	
1347	Chatsworth, Tucker.	
1180	Cheshire.	
702	Clives, Smith.	
1300	Coquetrick, Ebslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 27
718	Countess of Elgin.	
918	Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 17
1056	Day Dream.	
893	Dolbadren Castle, Mesrani—O. S. O. Co.	Sept. 10
598	Dominion, Fenwick.	
1199	Duleep Sing, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 27
819	Dalkeith, Foster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Etherington.	
1079	Esmeralda, (a), Yorke—Stearns & Co.	
1650	Ellen Stuart—J. W. Wright & Co.	
975	Genii.	
873	Georgiana	
1062	Glen Isla.	
1389	Gold Finder.	
1283	Goshawk, Ellerington.	
1165	Governor General	
1849	Henry Fernie—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 21
1197	Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.	
726	Hippogriffe.	
450	India, Dodds.	
1010	India, Crawford—Remington & Co.	
1807	Inkermann, Grant.	
1135	Iron Duke.	
687	J. W. Brockman.	
583	Jean Louis.	
780	John Lidgett.	
492	Krishna.	
1360	Lalla Rookh—Robinson & Co.	
693	Latona	
695	Leonidas.	
1224	Lincolnshire.	
1047	Manila, Cameron	Oct. 4
1055	Matilda.	
848	Medusa.	
	Merle Blanc	
1153	Monmouthshire.	
	North West.	
1137	Nagasaki, Campbell—B. H. Cama.	Oct. 2
	Omar Pasha.	
800	Ophir, Miles.	(Put leaky in Singapore.)
1075	Renown.	
1200	Robert Lees.	
994	Portland.	August 2
924	Prince of Wales—Lawrence & Co.	
996	Pride of Canada.	
698	Shah Jehan.	
1165	Shaw Allum, Clarke.	
678	Sir John Lawrence.	
780	Sooloo.	
986	Sophia Joachim.	
1000	Speedy.	
1165	Startled Fawn, Hewett—Lyon Brothers.	Oct. 2
375	Sultana, Nicolla.	
147	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	
1018	Tempest, Carolus—B. H. Cama.	Sept. 11
1058	Thalatta.	
1229	[illegible], H. M. Sedick	
1062	Torkey, Hamilton.	
476	Verena, Noel.	
1321	Wayfarer.	
703	Wide Awake.	Oct. 4
1190	Zenobia.	
	From the Clyde	
	Circassia, Johnson.	
[illegible]	City of Delhi, Muir.	Aug. 3
893	City of Pekin, Reid—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 6
686	City of Manchester, Auld.	
119,	Oamrawattee, Baxter—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	Sept. 19
	From Rangoon.	
895	Carolina, Turner.	
400	Hunter, Torin.	
[illegible]	Lady Valiant, Tottie.	
[illegible]	Leopold Cateaux, Menise.	
[illegible]	Minerva, Breen.	
[illegible]	[illegible] Sahib, Freeman.	
[illegible]	St. [illegible], Logan—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
[illegible]	Waterlily, Bryan.	
[illegible]	William Kidston,—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
900	Wurtemburg, Chase.	
	From Hongkong.	
1623	John Stuart, Lennox—B. V. Cama	
636	[illegible]—W. Nicol & Co.	
	From Boston.	
	Garnet.	23 June
	Jewess.	2 July
	From Shields.	
	Utinia, Savage.	July 21
	From Calcutta to Kurrachee.	
1266	Sydenham, Harling.	
	From Maulmain.	
	Colonel Burney.	
423	Hamilton, Bragdon.	
	From Cardiff via Cork.	
973	Leamington, Bell.	

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FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton ...	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d. p. ton.
	Seeds ...	£1 9s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
London	Cotton ... Seeds ...	No tonnage available.
Havre	Cotton ...	£3 10s. 0d.
	Coffee ...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 and port charges.
To Clyde, To Hull, To China		Nothing doing.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... 6-18 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black ... 32 to 35.
and White)... 38 to 40.
Niger ... 27 to 28. Nominal.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER 1864.

Liverpool.

Catherine Ruskin—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Goculdass Hurjee.

Coaster—7 boxes working-boxes, Lyon Brothers and Co.; 143 bales cotton, 500½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Elizabeth Kerr—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Kessowjee Jadowjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Pestonjee Buttewalla Sons and Co.

Zetimena—[illegible] bales cotton, 290¼ cwt., John Glover and Co.

Knight Errant—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Luckmidass Pursotum; 270 bales wool, 810 cwt., Morarjee Monjee.

Kamesias—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hurry Govind.

India Williams—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Khatesy Deojee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Heujee Deujee and Co.

Melmerby—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.; 38 bales cotton, 133 cwt., Nursy Ruttonsy; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Gungaram Baldeo.

Queen of the Clyde—112 bales cotton, 392 cwt., Doongersy Gangjee.

North Carolina—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jumnadass Hunraz; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Velloo Wooka; 115 bales wool, 330 cwt., Goculdass Terpal; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Gopaljee.

Tigris—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Hurry Govind; 155 bales wool, 465 cwt., Nursy Woobardis.

Havre.

City of Dublin—126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Woomersy Cuma.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore*—64 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co.; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, B. F. Cama Sons and Co.; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 148 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Edaljee; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugunath; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Kalluckdena and Co.; 1,061 pieces E. teeth, 81 cwt., 3 qr., 8 lbs. Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

IT came to the turn, yesterday, of Joint Stock Corporation and Presidency Bank Shares to make the running in the game of speculation; the former had at one time advanced 10 and the latter 6 per cent., but the closing rates of 24 and 20 per cent. pm. respectively are weak. In other Bank Shares there was not much fluctuation. Mazagon Land and Back Bay Shares both fell about Rs. 1,000 per share.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	101½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	101
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	100¼
China	60 Do. do. ...	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 pr. ct.	190 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	100	......	55 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial ...	100	......	71 per cent pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn ...	170	......	165 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial ...	50	......	85 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	20	16,000 per sh. with
Bank of India	250	8	65 ex div. [N. sh.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	255 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank ...	100	......	30 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	150	......	20 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	300	......	24 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	23 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	220	6 do.	55 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. (inclg. n. sh.)
China Bank	25		65 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank ...	500	9 do.	138 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½	100 per cent. pm. [and
East Indian Bank ...	25	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	51 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association ...	50	......	55 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	60 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company ...	100	......	25 per cent. pm.
India Peninsula London & China Bank ...	150	......	87 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank		......	2 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	137 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	6 do.	120 per cent pm. 5 ex-div.
Royal Bank of India ...	200	......	
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 21,500 p. share
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. ...		......	6,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 65,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited. One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	450	Rs. 67,000
1 B Share	6,000	170	share pm.
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
House and Land Investment Company ...	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co ...	2,500	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co ...	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 15,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co ...	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 per sh.
Bombay Press Company	1,500		
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,100		
Sassoon Press Co. Limited	[illegible]		
Alexandra Press Company Limited	[illegible]		[illegible] pm. nml.
East [illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]		Par. Nominal.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited)	[illegible]		Par.
Albert Press Co. (Limited)	[illegible]	......	25 prem.
[illegible]	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock	213-5-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. [discount
Do. New Shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company ...	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	5,000	[illegible] per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co...	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 900 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co. ...	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co. ...	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 (uml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 170 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co. ...	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 500 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co. ...	1,500	......	Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Slip & Dock Company.	500	......	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited ...	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company ...	300	......	20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse ...	900	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal
Goa Coffee Co. ...	250	......	
Bombay Gas Company ...	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld ...	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ... ... 9[illegible]
Loan 1835-36 ... ...
Loan 1842-43 ... ... } 9[illegible]
Loan 1854-55 ... ...
New Five per Cent. Loan... ... ... 10[illegible]
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... ... ... 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-6
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223¼
Bar Silver	" 105¼
Gold Leaf	" 16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 3rd November 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dholera, (ready,)	Rs. 440 to 450
Bhownuggur	" 450 to 460
Broach	" 420 to 425
Surat	" 430 to 440
Oomrawuttee	" 400 to 410
Porebunder...	" 375 to 380
Akote	" 440 to 450
Compta	" 390 to 400
Veeravul	" 370 to 380
Hinghunghat...	" 500 to 510
Khandeish	" 350 to 360
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 500 to 510
Dholera (December delivery)	" 490 to 495

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,425

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(From the Indian Daily News.)

At the Board meeting last Thursday, the Bank's rate was reduced one per cent. all round. The accounts as published by us yesterday show little improvement, and the reason for the measure must be looked for outside the Bank. It will be found in the large imports of silver, received and to be received shortly, from both England and Bombay. The alteration in the Bank's position may be shortly stated as under:—

	Rs.
Decrease in loans	9,43,470
Less increase in discounts	4,81,050
Net decrease in demand for accommodation	4,62,420
The deposits have at the same time gone up	10 86,781

Judging from past experience, it might be unsafe to calculate upon this last item as a permanent improvement; but, with the large accessions of bullion and the present want of employment for it, we may not perhaps be far out if we look to the increase of deposits lasting for at least some weeks, and with a further decrease in the demand for accommodation, we may naturally expect another reduction in the rates of interest and discount.

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne' toit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d.
1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
On demand ...... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

[illegible]

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.
Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.

[illegible]

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ... ... at 2s. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts... ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
6 " ... 4 "
12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEROJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £3,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅞d.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. .... 2s.
Demand... .... 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... ... 5 "
" 12 " ... ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends [illegible] be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted [illegible] the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be [illegible]

On sales or purchases [illegible] and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On [illegible] for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
[illegible]THONY HORMISON Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " 5 "
Do. " 12 " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS.
London Bankers,
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand 2s. 0d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 26th October 1864. T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000 ONE MILLION AND (FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.........LONDON. | Branch Office.........EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand ...... 2s.
Circular Notes ... ... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays........................10 to 1

Bombay, 2nd November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 14th October 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)

دی بینک آف ہندوستان چینا اینڈ جاپان
(لیمیٹیڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy Chairman.*
[illegible]
THOMAS [illegible]
J. HENRY [illegible] CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP [illegible] Esq.
Lieut. [illegible]
JAMES LEO [illegible]
J. MACKENZIE [illegible]
Hon. J. F. [illegible]
WILLIAM [illegible]
DEANNO [illegible]
HENRY [illegible] late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq. *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON .... The Bank of England.
Do. .... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL .... Do. do.
MANCHESTER .... Do. do.
SCOTLAND .... The National Bank of Scotland
IRELAND .... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight... ... ...2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Four " ... ...2s. 0⅞d. do.
Three " ... ...2s. 0¾d. do.
One " ... ...2s. 0d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland...... do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe......... } 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per anm
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight..........2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
3 do do..........2s. 0½d. "
Sight..........2s. "
On France months' sight...frs. 2-61 cts.
3 do do..........2-55 "
Sight..........2-48 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated,

with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. P. STEARNS, Esq. |
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months sight at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 2 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
(Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL..................Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .... 1,70,000.
Head Office ... ...DELHI.
Manager ... ...J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary... ... ...H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.
Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... ... " D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... ... " H. B. MCLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... ... " J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... ... " C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... ... " E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... ...at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ...at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0d. "

Bills are purchased [illegible] sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore and on [illegible] Town in India.

Government Se[illegible] sold.

Loans granted [illegible] of short date, discounted.

Bills for and [illegible] granted at sight.

Bills for less [illegible] four or six months' sight.

The Corporation [illegible] and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation [illegible] always be happy to transmit, free of c[illegible] direct to England on being furnished wi[illegible] party to whom the remittance is to be [illegible]

Drafts on Calcu[illegible] principal stations in the Upper and [illegible] exchange of the day.

GOVERN[illegible]

The Delhi Ban[illegible] of Government Paper a[illegible] Companies, and will draw the [illegible] half-yearly when authorised so to do, and remit the same without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or [illegible] sion of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees [illegible] and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON,
Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે જોઇનટ સટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Limjee, Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.
MESSRS. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 100 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " " 6 "
" 3 " " 5 "
" 2 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares: upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*, on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1864. J. C. TEASDALE, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0d. "
Do. " Demand .... }
Do. Scotland " .... } 1s. 11½d. "
Do. Ireland " .... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.......................... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 3 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 7 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received on terms which may be arranged on application to the Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. per rupee.
4 ... ... 2s. 0¾d. "
3 ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 ... ... 2s.
1 ... ... 1s. 11¾d.
On Demand ... ... 1s. 11½d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

MICHAEL R. DEQUADROS, Manager.

Bombay 4th November 1864.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Just Published.

TABLES of the Pay of the Medical Officers under the three Presidencies, as laid down in the Bengal G. G. O. No. 507, dated 20th June 1864, showing the results for broken periods in any month.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

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READING FOR TRAVELLERS.

THE following Cheap Novels are now procurable at the above Establishment.

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Ballrow Travellers.
Cross Purposes.
Criminal Celebrities.
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Charles the Bold.
Captain Fancourt.
Cawth Maloney.
Duke's Motto.
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Discipline.
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Eustace Conyers.
Emma De Lissau.
Evil Eye or the Black Spectre.
Falcom Family.
Fabian's Tower.
Gilbert Gurney.
Gentleman Jack.
Heckington.
Hinch Bridge.
Harry Lorrequer.
Handy Andy.
Improvisatore.
Journey of Life.
Jottings from my journal.
Julamerk.
Kate Hamilton.
Knight of Gynne.
Left her Home.
Lizzie Leigh.
Life in Israel.
Lady Jane Grey.
Lewell Pastures.
Letters from Foster.
Lottery of Marriage.
Leonard Lindsay.
Mary Seaham.
Maretimo.
Morals of May Fair.
Man with Broken Ear.
Mary Stewart.
Modern Novelists of France.
Martyrs to circumstance.
Mont Blanc.
Old English Gentleman.
Pearl of the Andes.
Precepts and Practice.
Page of the Duke of Savoy.
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AN AUCTION SALE OF FELT AND TWEED HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, BLACKING, STATIONERY, AND CRICKETING KIT, ANGOLA TWEED, AND BROAD CLOTHS, &c., IN THE UPPER PART OF THE PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MENESSE AND Co., HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, and if necessary following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the upper part of the premises lately occupied by Menesse & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, the portion of the merchandise shipped by Thomas Short, Junior, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co., the same consists of Boots and Shoes, 100 Dozens of Day and Martin's Blacking, Angola Tweed, Broad Cloths, and Cricketing Kit, few Dinner Sets and Garden seeds, Stationery, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, of Demy and other sizes, Memorandum Books feint and Ruled, Copy Books and Slates, Washing and Pocket Books with Locks and Keys, Joynson's Foolscap Feint-ruled, and Blank Blotting Pads of sizes, White and Buff Blotting Papers, Invitation and Visiting Cards with Envelopes, Overland Bank and Note Papers, Envelopes, Tinted and Creamlaid Satin Note Papers of sizes with Envelopes to match, Ballroom Pencils, and Cards, Wedding Envelopes and Cards, Pufferated Bouquet Papers, and Dish Papers, Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, Achromatic Stereoscopes, Horse Jules, Railway Rugs and Wrappers, Scotch Balmoral Caps, Elwood's Air Chamber Hats and regulation Helmets, Reams of Brown and Curling Papers, Sealing Wax, Children's Reading Books, Cricket Bats, Stumps and Balls, Leg Guards, Gloves, and Scoring Papers, Racket Balls, Trap Bat and Balls, Quoits, Skittles, Dumb Bells, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from Monday, the 7th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Gig Harness.
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th November 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
690 " " T. Cloths.
700 " " Longcloth.
800 " " Jaccanets.
4 Cases Doeskin.
A few Cases T Red Scarfs.

An Invoice of Glassware, consisting of Honey, Sugar and Butter Pots, Liqueur, Wine, Champaigne and Claret Glasses, Decanter, Jugs, Tumblers, Finger Basins, &c. &c.

An Invoice of Earthernware, consisting of Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Services, &c. &c.

A Case Wire Gauze Meat Safes.
10 Cases Iron Bedsteads.
20 Kegs Horse Nails.

An invoice of very superior Umbrellas 24, 26 and 28 inches, assorted Colours, Gold and Silver Border, Steel Frames &c.

A few dozen 2 feet Brass Edged Boxwood Rulers.
A few dozen 2 " " Slide "
A few dozen Brass Padlocks 2½ inches.
3 Cases Lucifer Matches.

Bombay, 5th November 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a large quantity of:—

Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, Turkey Red Goods.

6 Correct and superior Ornamental Clocks, under Glass Covers, such as were never before imported into Bombay.

One Case of Perfumery, Earthern and Glass Ware, Pictures, Lamps, &c.

On account of Messrs. J. F. Briggs & Co.:—

An invoice of superior Gold Jewellery, comprises Brooches, Studs, Links, Hair Combs, Eardrops, Lockets, &c.

4 handsome Dinner Services.

2 sets of rich Cut Glass Ware, Decanters, Jugs, &c.

3 cases 9 dozen superior Sherry.

Also at a Godown in Meadow Street, Fort, a quantity of Earthern and Glass Ware; the same comprises Glass, round flowered Globes, Chimneys cut and plain, Water Goglets, white and gilt Dessert Plates, Fruit Dishes, Cups, Saucers, Egg Cups, Plates, and Dishes of sizes, Soap and Brush Trays, &c. &c.

A few dozen of German Concertinas.

7 Cooking Lamps.

A Lot of Books, amongst others, Webster's and Walker's Dictionaries, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Shigram with Horse and Harness.
One Handsome Dark Bay Cape Horse.
A Calcutta-built Buggy with large Grey Horse, and Harness.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT No. 4, PARELL ROAD, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Parell Road, near Government House, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of a Gentleman; the same comprises Tables, Chairs, Couches, Tea Poys, Screens, Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Presses, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Glass and Queen's Ware, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the Property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE AT LOCKSLEY HALL, [illegible]ULLA.

Messrs. BENN[illegible] begin to sell by Public Auction [illegible] instant, an ex[illegible]

Particulars will appear [illegible]

SALE AT LOCKSLEY HALL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at Locksley Hall, a magnificent Orchestrion, or self Playing Organ, with 9 Barrels, playing Operatic Overtures, Quadrilles, Polkas, and Hindoostanee Airs. The instrument will play at intervals during the sale advertised to commence from the 15th instant, and will be put up to auction at a day to be named in the Catalogue.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."

A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles with Furniture and Bridles complete.
Two Side Saddles with do. do.
One Racing do. with do. do.
Boys and Girls' do.
A few pairs of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.
A fresh Batch of superior Plated-Mounted single and double Harness.
A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, Oil Sheets, &c.
Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. E. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St., London.

FOR SALE—A first-rate House (nearly completed) situated at Poona and overlooking Parbuttee Hill, with a complete corrugated roof as ordered out direct from England. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

MATHERAN.

Two first-rate Furnished Houses for sale at Matheran. ALSO, at Mahbleshwur Hills, several Bungalows both for sale and to let.

For particulars apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5., Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th November 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on Dwellings and Ware-houses in Bombay and the Mofussil.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,[illegible].

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860...........		269,977	19	11
Do. do. 1861...........		292,402	19	11
Do. do. 1862...........		300,090	16	1
Do. do. 1863...........		341,608	2	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of ...		40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

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Bombay, 16th September 1864.

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